THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

January 20, 1940

A General Goes and an Admiral Arrives

An Editorial

Why Not a Northwest Rail?

BY C. Y. W. MENG

Interview with Mao Tse-tung

BY EDGAR SNOW

Current Trends in Manchuria

BY JOHN AHLERS

Alleged German Threat to 'Low Countries' Causes Scare; Soviet Lodges Protests

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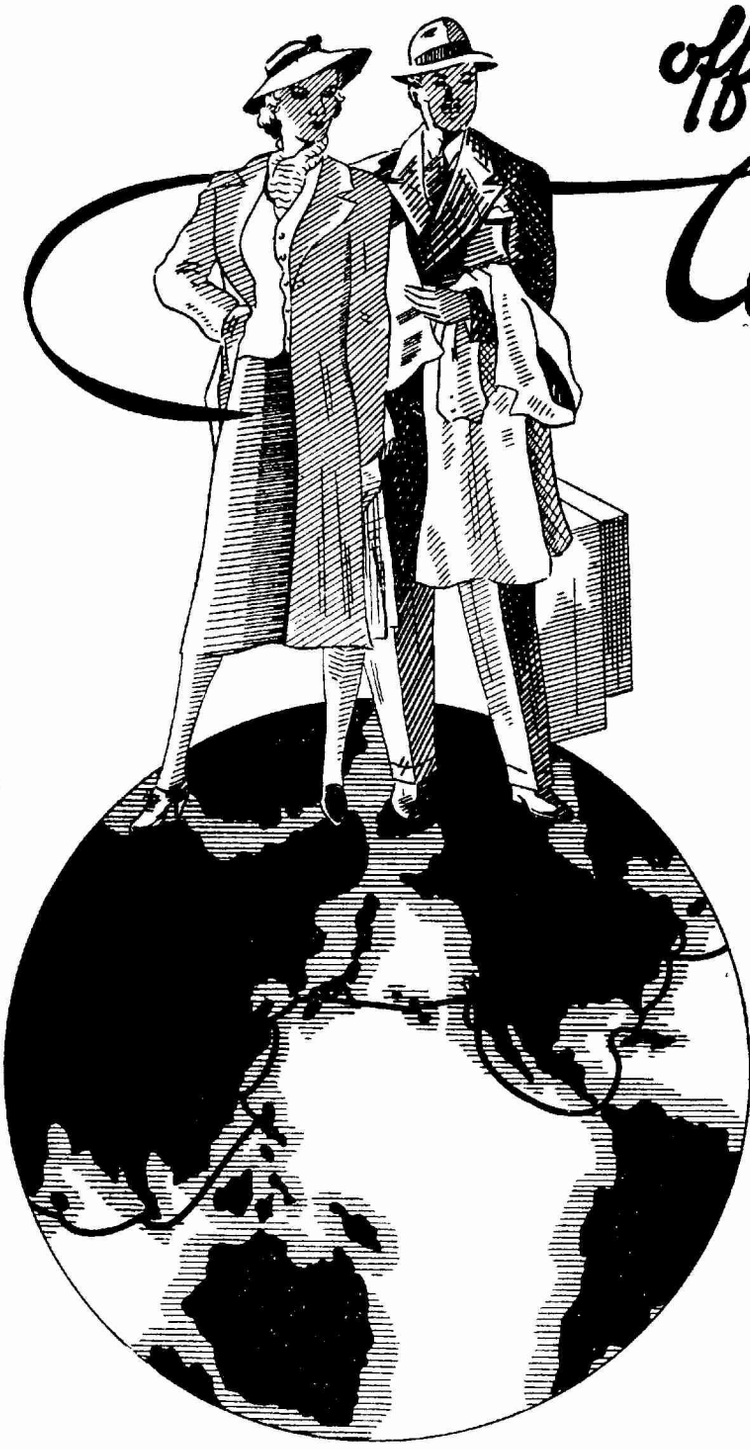

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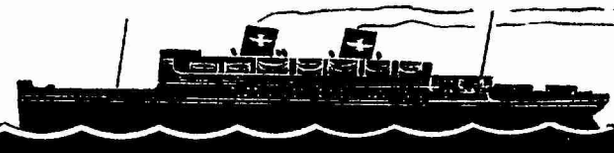

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review.*

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

To the Editor:

It is quite plain that the cost of living in Shanghai increased rapidly during the recent months. We are, however, still very poorly paid, and can only lead a miserable life. We are, therefore, all in urgent need, and must appeal to the Company for possible help.

We made three demands on Dec. 4, 1939. The first and second referred to the distribution of bonus and the regular increase of pay. The last one was to call for the stability of our occupation. They were all accepted by the manager. He assured us once again on Dec. 19 that the Company would never dismiss one single person without proper reason, and if anybody was found to be faulty, he was liable only to warning. Unfortunately, thirty-one members of the staff were suddenly dismissed on Dec. 31, 1939. For the sake of business and benefit of the Company, however, we remained calm, and refraimed from taking action until the business hour was over. We stayed at the building of the Company and demanded that the authorities of the Company should keep their repeated promise.

They, however, utterly refused our reasonable demands and summoned the police party, which, in compliance with their request, resorted to force at half past one o'clock a.m. All of us were driven out and could only sleep along the street. Some were badly injured by slapping. Three of us were arrested. We could only stay at the dormitory to wait for a settlement on the next morning. However, we were again expelled from the dormitory on Jan. 2. More than seventy persons were temporarily detained, and eight of them were still under arrest.

For the Company we all have worked for years. Now, we are so mercilessly trampled only because we have forwarded a few reasonable demands. We do not see at all how the authorities of the Company can justify themselves for such misconduct.

Our beloved fellow-citizens. We cannot afford to earn a living now. All day long we rove on the street. May we have the honor to solicit you for any help? We all firmly believe that we can, and must win at last through your upholding of justice and humanity.

LABORERS OF WING ON CO.

Shanghai, Jan. 10, 1940

JAPAN'S CABINET CRISIS

To the Editor:

As the Sino-Japanese conflict enters its third year Japan faces another cabinet crisis. The premature collapse of Premier Abe may prove the ultimate failure of Japanese intrigues.

Negotiations are under way between Japan and Wang Ching-wei for the establishment of a central regime. China will not recognize any agreement concluded by them. So long as China's heroic resistance is pushing on uninterruptedly, Japan and Wang's intrigue is doomed to failure.

P.H.A.

Shanghai, Jan. 12, 1940

PANAY X'MAS FUND

To the Editor:

In connection with the Panay Christmas Fund, I have pleasure in enclosing herewith copies of acknowledgements of receipt of these funds. I shall appreciate it if you will kindly publish same.

LEON ANDERSON

Shanghai, Jan. 16, 1940

From the American Advisory Committee for Civilian Relief in China

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter forwarding a check for $520.00 which represents half the proceeds of a drive conducted prior to Christmas by the Panay Memorial Association.

Our Committee is pleased indeed to undertake the safe transfer of these funds for use by Madame Chiang Kai-shek in her work for children of Chinese soldiers killed in the present conflict.

We shall forward this to Mr. W. R. Peck, Counsellor of the U. S. Embassy in Chungking, with the request that he turn same over to Madame Chiang Kai-shek for the purpose indicated.

Thanking you and those who have made this gift possible, I am,

Jan. 11, 1940

WILBER JUDD,
Secretary

From The St. Faith Orphanage

My dear friends of the Panay Fund:

We certainly appreciate the generous contribution that has come to us—$520.00. Thank you so very much. I say it from and for us all. Widows, orphans and big and little in many kinds of distress. Our age of admission which extends from "unborn up to seventy years" has a variety of troubles leading them to the home. Your enabling gift, especially in these days of high prices, is deeply appreciated as a great help and inspiration. Life here is something of a merry-go-round, early and late, and my 71 years are sometimes not given to elasticity and good intentions get pigeon-holed.

Please be assured of my deep appreciation.

MAUD TRUXTON HENDERSON

Jan. 9, 1940

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*

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NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, January 17, 1940

Demand selling rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$12.50

Demand buying rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$12.21

Demand selling rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$49.54

Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$48.60

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

January 16, 1940

STOCKS	*Opening*	*10.30 a.m.*
Amer. Locomotive	19¾	19¾
Amer. Waterworks	Unq.	Unq.
Anaconda Copper	28	28⅛
Bethlehem Steel	74⅛	74
Chrysler	82⅜	81¾
Elec. Bond & Sh.	7⅜	7½
Gen. Motors	52¼	52
Goodyear T. & R.	22	22
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	24	24
Lockheed Aircraft	28½	28½
Mont. Ward	Unq.	50⅞
N. Y. Central	16½	16½
Texas Corp.	44⅛	44
U. S. Steel	59½	58⅝
COMMODITIES		
New York Cotton, March	10.95	10.99
New York Rubber, March	19.00B	19.00B
New York Hides, March	14.55B	14.55B
Chicago Wheat, May	—	100¼
Chicago Corn, May	—	58⅜
New York Sugar, No. 4, March	—	1.52½

B—Bid. A—Asked.

REVIEWER REVIEWED

To the Editor:

We are amused to read such a serious appraisal of "J. B." on Mr. I, Epstein's "The People's War" which is reviewed in your magazine. The review tends to make open all the misinformation and false pictures of Mr. Epstein's failure, yet contrarily it makes the situation worse. For example, the reviewer criticizes Mr. Epstein's story of the fall of Matang forts as a "sloppy, questionable statement." It is plain that no matter how questionable Mr. Epstein's statement is, there is a statement that the "commander of the Matang forts was away feasting in Kiukiang when the forts fell," while our kind reviewer gives us a much more misty idea that "the fall of Matang forts involved some of the highest officers in the Chinese Army and that the discussion of the affair even today is shunned because of the consequences it might have."

The reviewer is really kind indeed in not discussing the "affair" for fear of the consequences it might have. Would he be kinder if he did not mention the "affair" at all? This is just like a fool who tells everybody that his father is a thief, yet pretends to be wise for not telling his father "because of the consequences it might have."

As a whole, the reviewer tries to give us an impression that he knows all the secrets of the Chinese government and awares all true and unemotional facts about the Sino-Japanese struggle. Then we wonder why "J. B.," if he is not a secret agent of Japan, does not he write some books on the Sino-Japanese struggle, in order to throw more light, to give us a better, truer and nonpropagandist fiction?

JOAN Y. SUTHERLAND

Malaya, Dec. 22, 1939

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A GENERAL GOES AND AN ADMIRAL ARRIVES

JAPAN'S third war cabinet was relegated to limbo last Sunday when Premier Nobuyuki Abe resigned. He had been in office just four and a half months, shortest term of any Japanese premier since the Sino-Japanese hostilities commenced in the summer of 1937. The transitory existence of the Abe Cabinet was not, however, its outstanding characteristic. More important is the fact that it recorded a singular failure to achieve any of the aims which it had set for itself.

In a series of policy statements issued in the first days of September, just after taking office, Premier Abe voiced his intention to (1) concentrate efforts for a settlement of the "China incident;" (2) place Japanese-American relations on a normal basis, and (3) preserve Japan's neutrality with reference to the war in Europe. Japan, he said, would make friends with those Powers which understood Japan's position and oppose those which obstructed her aims.

Japan has succeeded in preserving her neutrality as regards the war in Europe and has visibly improved her relations with Soviet Russia and Great Britain. But the two major aims of the Abe Cabinet—the ending of the war in China and the normalization of relations with the United States—appear to be as far from realization as they were when Premier Abe took office. The task of achieving these aims is now inherited by the new Cabinet headed by Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.

It has been clear for some time that termination of the China war—in the only way Japan wants to terminate it—is incompatible with improved Japanese-American relations. The Japanese military want a settlement which would virtually close the Open Door and leave China's territorial and administrative integrity seriously impaired, in accordance with the Japanese conception of the "New Order" in East Asia. The United States is not at all disposed to concede this to Japan. It would appear, therefore, that unless the new Cabinet of Admiral Yonai is prepared drastically to modify Japan's aims in China, there will be a worsening, and not an improvement, of Japanese-American relations.

Japanese political and diplomatic circles in Tokyo, *Domei* reported on Jan. 13—two days before the Abe Cabinet resigned—expressed the view that Japan was about to enter a period of "treatyless relations" with the United States due to the impending expiry of the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation. No hope was seen for a new trade treaty. At the same time, a spokesman of the Foreign Office in Tokyo announced that Japan had submitted to the Washington Government the draft of a proposed *modus vivendi* to replace the expiring Treaty.

It is not unlikely that a *modus vivendi* will be agreed upon between the two countries, for the United States has apparently adopted a "wait and see" attitude in order to give Japan a period of grace in which to make good on her oft-repeated promise to respect American rights and interests in China. A situation of this kind, however, cannot last indefinitely. If Japan fails to "make good," her relations with the United States must grow progressively worse.

As a placatory gesture—one of several in recent weeks—the Japanese consular authorities in Tientsin have assured the American Consul-General, Mr. John K. Caldwell, that all Americans in that city are entitled to receive permits enabling them to pass the barriers erected by the Japanese military around the British and French Concessions.

It is evidently realized by the Japanese, however, that this and similar gestures (such as vague promises to reopen part of the Yangtsze to third-Power navigation) do not go to the heart of the American-Japanese conflict and are not, by themselves, likely to satisfy Washington. It is still possible that an embargo may be clapped on certain American exports to Japan after Jan. 26. Preparing against such an eventuality, arrangements are contemplated by which Japan would receive oil, scrap-iron, raw cotton and other vital products from America by transhipment through Mexico. This was according to information received last week by the Osaka branch of the Trade Board of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Achieved Nothing

Current History

Ex-Premier Abe

Japan was also perturbed by a statement made by Admiral Harold Stark, Chief of U.S. Naval Operations, who told the House Naval Affairs Committee in Washington on Jan. 10 that the Navy proposed to spend $4,000,000 for improvement of facilities at Guam in 1940-41. A spokesman of the Navy Office in Tokyo commented, according to *Domei*, that the United States was a "poor sport" for raking up the Guam fortification question after the last session of Congress had rejected a proposal to fortify this strategic Pacific isle.

The spokesman went on to say that all foreign Powers, including Japan, were gravely concerned over plans to increase American naval strength by 25 per cent. The United States, he complained, apparently intended to maintain a superior naval ratio over Japan even after the lapse of the Washington Treaty. He then referred to the American proposal to construct 52,000-ton battleships, which, he said, was America's response to Japan's announcement of her intention to reopen the Yangtsze.

But, he added humorously, "warships of such big tonnage could not sail up the Yangtsze."

Now that the Japanese Government is headed by a Navy man, it is worthwhile to recall the fact that among the Japanese imperialists there have always existed two schools of policy, one represented by the Army and the other by the Navy. The Army has always cast its eyes West. It wanted to subdue China, cut into Russia and

slice off part of Siberia. The Navy, on the other hand, tended to view this as a too difficult and dangerous project. It wanted to go South, to tap the oil and tin and rubber of the Indies and knock at the doors of Malaya and India.

With Admiral Yonai as Premier, a shift from the Army program to the Navy program is not outside the realm of possibility. During the past two years the Japanese Navy has been steadily preparing positions for its execution. But is it powerful enough to prevail over the Army? Perhaps. The Army has lost considerably in prestige because of its failure to win a real victory in China and has seriously debilitated itself. It has saddled the Japanese nation with grievous burdens and hardships for which there have not been, and are not likely to be, any corresponding returns either in national glory or material advantages. Perhaps the generals would be prepared to give the admirals a turn at the game of empire-building.

Wang Ching-wei "Peace" Movement Has Attracted Little Attention in U. S. A.

WHETHER Wang Ching-wei's latest bid for public attention—by sending a telegram to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—will arouse any interest abroad in his so-called peace activities, remains to be seen. The issue of *Time* for Dec. 11 referred to Wang as "Petrouchka, the puppet who came to life."

The reference was not to anything Wang had said, but to an editorial in his *Central China Daily News* which declared that Japan "must either cooperate economically with China as an equal or withdraw entirely." According to *Time* these statements indicated that Wang "had begun to feel himself in a strong position to bargain."

This was practically the first—and only—favorable comment toward Wang Ching-wei and his so-called peace movement which appeared in any American paper and was based entirely on the supposition that he had begun to display a little independence and was not the complete puppet of the Japanese Army faction which happens to be functioning in central China.

The magazine *Newsweek* (Dec. 4) in a reference to the former Japanese Premier Abe's peace activities said:

> "But Tokyo did not have the big new military victory needed to win support from those Chinese who, tiring of the war, might back the next step in the program: to set up a centralized puppet regime under former Premier Wang Ching-wei. Plans for such a dummy regime over all conquered territory have been brewing ever since last July, and after previous postponements the official proclamation finally was promised in November. Then on Nov. 17, it was said Wang had again decided to delay the proclamation indefinitely—at Japan's request—because 'certain matters' remained to be clarified."

These two brief references to Wang were practically the only mention he had received in the American press since he deserted the National Government at Chungking and joined the Japanese at Shanghai more than a year ago.

There was one curious reference to Wang in a bulletin issued by the Institute for Propaganda Analysis (New York) which stated that in October last year the Japanese "tipped off" Wall Street that peace was now being patched up with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek whereby he would keep the territory he now holds while Wang Ching-wei would head the Chinese territory now occupied by Japanese troops. The Japanese object was to create the impression that a "peace" might be patched up which might exist for some time—"providing the Chinese did not counter attack on an important scale . . . guerrilla warfare might continue in the rear of the Japanese lines, but this was not expected to disturb the peace . ."

The spreading of these rumors was regarded as a new phase of Japanese propaganda in the United States and it was forecasted that this type of propaganda probably would be intensified "if, or when, Wang Ching-wei has been formally inaugurated in his Japanese-sponsored post." This statement was followed by the significant comment, "The Japanese have not yet tried to 'sell' Wang Ching-wei to the American public, knowing it would be a pretty hopeless task as he is so thoroughly discredited here."

One might well wonder why, in view of the extensive publicity which the Japanese military authorities have given Wang's activities in the Japanese press, they have neglected him in their publicity in America—where the Japanese spend from U.S.$3,500,000 to U. S.$5,000,000 annually. The Japanese haven't even linked the Wang peace movement with their widespread "anti-Communist" propaganda in the United States which is designed to convince Americans that "Japan is fighting China only to save the Far East from the menace of Communism."

"Adopted"

Wang Ching-wei's close association with Japanese warlords is indicated by the flood of pictures distributed by Japanese photographers. This picture shows Wang in the company of Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet. The picture was taken aboard the cruiser Idzumo, cause of so much death and destruction to Wang's fellow-countrymen at Shanghai.

But while Wang's activities have been generally ignored in the press they have received considerable attention in the various news bulletins issued by organizations which are interested in the Far East. The Trans-Pacific News Service, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, which makes a practice of summarizing articles and reports, referred to a discussion on puppet governments which was written by Franz Michael in *Pacific Affairs*:

> "It is beyond any doubt that the Japanese invasion of China represents a drastic violation of the Nine-

Power Pact of 1922 and also of the Paris Peace Pact of 1928. It also is out of question that Japan has violated the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 because of the utter disregard of civilian life, honor and property, by its forces in China. In addition the Japanese attempt to take advantage of the occupation of Chinese territory in order to set up puppet governments is contrary to international law . . The whole artificial legal construction is hollow . . Japan is merely trying to consolidate, without having won its undeclared war against China, a position which depends on the outcome of the war and on the strong or weak attitude taken by third Powers . . "

Another bulletin, issued by an organization in Washington, D. C. suggested that:

"The Japanese Government may soon 'call it a day' by establishing the 'New Order in East Asia' through a Wang Ching-wei Government over occupied areas and not go ahead with the program of ending the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The Wang Ching-wei puppet government program is not fulfilling the hopes of the Japanese militarists and will fail because it has the support of only a small percentage of the people in east China. Even if Japan should cease attacking the Chinese Government's armies and try to consolidate her position in east and north China, the 'Chiang Regime' as the Japanese call it, would not 'stay put' in west China. The Chinese forces would immediately attack the puppet regimes. There can be no permanent peace until China regains control of the occupied territories. Japan may be granted some economic privileges, but not political control or the right to station garrisons in China."

This comment was preceded by a discussion of the kind of government which China will have after the war. The discussion also indicated that neither Wang Ching-wei's nor the Japanese Government's anti-Communist propaganda had made much of an impression in the United States. Said the report, "The 'left' minority, the so-called Communists of the Northwest and their supporters, will have a voice in the new government . . their contribution to the war of resistance has been immeasurable. . they will demand . . and will be granted a definite political status and the promise of economic and social reforms, including land reforms . . There will be strong opposition among the educated classes to one-party dictatorship . . There will be a type of economic development in which all groups of China's population will share . . China's destiny is with the democracies and China will work out a form of democratic government—central, provincial and local—suited to her own genius and adapted to her own needs and aspirations."

The most searching comment, concerned with Japan's probable moves in China in the near future, appeared in the magazine *Amerasia*. Here it was suggested that Japan might adopt a "strong line by setting up the Wang regime, recognizing it, and thus presenting the Western Powers with a *fait accompli*." This would accord with the precedent established by the Kwantung branch of the Japanese Army in 1932 when the Manchukuo regime was set up with Henry Pu-Yi (now almost forgotten) in the role of No. 1 puppet. Continuing, the editorial in *Ameriasia* suggested, however, that Japan might have some qualms in following such a policy here because "it would anchor them still more firmly to a position which might become untenable, and a retreat from which would involve an even greater loss of face. It would antagonize the American Government still further, and thus lessen the possibility of a 'compromise' solution"

Another factor—closer to the heart of the political situation in China—"has been Wang Ching-wei's conspicuous failure to attract Chinese recruits to his banner of 'peace' and submission." Many Far Eastern observers thought at the beginning—continued the editorial—"that Japan would win over to her side important conservative elements, but it has not taken place, for a number of reasons: military brutality and the overtness of Japan's economic exactions, Chiang Kai-shek's skill in driving an all-national team composed of every element from left to right and the spread of nationalism among the whole Chinese people. . Wang Ching-wei has thus far shown no sign of being able to change this significant phenomenon of Chinese political unity in any essential respect . . . China is still resisting invasion as a united nation . . . despite the Japanese propaganda to create the impression of a Kuomintang-Communist split on the order of the civil war in Spain . . thus giving Japan the opportunity of nurturing right-wing Chinese armies and permitting them to do her fighting for her."

Major Evans F. Carlson, former official observer for the U. S. Marine Corps in China, who recently resigned in order to devote himself to lecturing and writing on Far Eastern topics, contributed an interesting article to the same issue of *Amerasia* which also referred to Wang Ching-wei's activities. Major Carlson, who did more travelling in the interior of China than any other foreign observer, put his finger on the real "sensitive point" of the Wang Ching-wei movement when he said:

"It is for reasons of economic urgency, then, and because confidence in her ability to establish political control over the captured territories is beginning to waver, that Japan is today more receptive to the idea of compromise than she has been for the past decade. She has a tiger by the tail, though, and at the moment she is making a final desperate effort to win Chinese and foreign support for the 'New Order in Eastern Asia' by setting up Wang Ching-wei as head of a new puppet regime which will embrace the former Nanking and Peiping governments.

"Wang Ching-wei is a political opportunist. He was at one time a powerful revolutionary with a strong following of hopeful intellectuals in his wake. But an inordinate greed for power and an apparent lack of moral stamina have combined to lead him into the role of China's Number One traitor.

"Back in the spring of 1926, when the Kuomintang armies were on the eve of initiating the northern campaign, Wang Ching-wei exiled himself to Europe after a violent disagreement with Chiang Kai-shek. He returned to China a year later, arriving at a time when Chiang had purged the Kuomintang Party and had set up a right-wing government at Nanking while the existing government (of a leftist flavor) was still functioning at Hankow. A further disagreement with Chiang led Wang to go to Hankow, though he never actively associated himself with the Hankow government. In 1930-31 he joined the Yen-Feng coalition against Nanking. After the invasion of Manchuria by Japan in 1931 he accepted the post of President of the Executive Yuan in the Nanking government, a post which he held until an attempt was made to assassinate him in November of 1935.

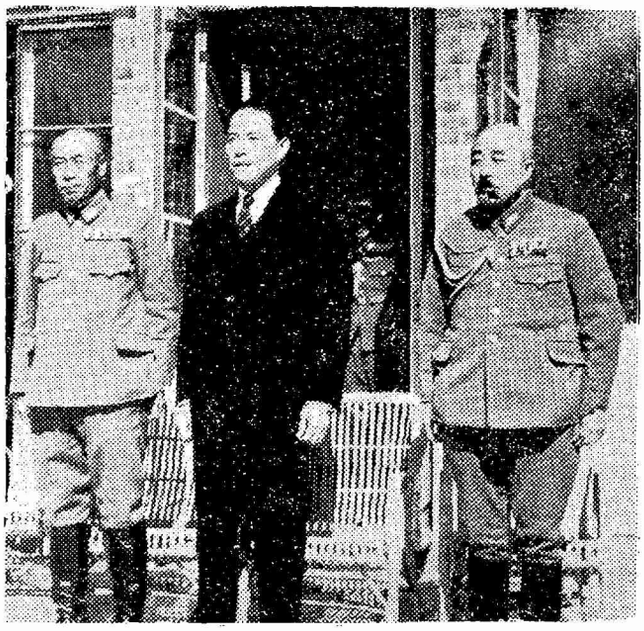
"When the present conflict broke out in July of 1937 Wang at first supported the doctrine of resistance to the invasion, but later became an exponent of conciliation. In December of 1938 he abruptly departed 'free' China for the Japanese-occupied areas.

"This record brings into focus Wang's opposition to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and it emphasizes his readiness to jeopardize national interests, if necessary, in order to thwart him. While Wang still has a small loyal personal following, his national prestige is gone. The Chinese people, having endured terrific sacrifices in the name of patriotism and freedom, are in no mood to follow the lead of a traitor who has deserted China in her hour of need."

WANG WAS JAPAN'S "THIRD CHOICE"

The most devastating expose of Wang's political activities, particularly his antagonism to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, appeared in "Humane Endeavor," a new best-seller in the United States, written by Haldore Hanson, correspondent for *Associated Press* in China. Hanson disclosed (Page 187) that Wang Ching-wei was Japan's third choice as head of a puppet government. In mid-1938, Lieut.-General Doihara, head of the notorious Army SSS (Special Service Section) was given the task of finding a leader. His first choice was 78-year-old Tang Shao-yi, veteran retired statesman at Shanghai, but when rumors spread of Doihara's plan, Tang was assassinated. Second choice was the 60-year-old warlord Wu Pei-wu, but the Japanese Army wouldn't accept

Also Hobnobs with the Army



This picture, distributed by the Japanese, shows Wang paying a formal call on Gen. Toshizo Nishio, Commaner-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. The call was made in Nanking—where Gen. Nishio has established his headquarters—on Oct. 31. Gen. Nishio is to the left of Wang, while at the extreme right is Lieut-Gen. S. Itagaki, Chief-of-Staff to Gen. Nishio. In the event of the establishment of a Wang Ching-wei Government in Nanking, Gen. Nishio probably will be appointed Ambassador to the new regime, similar to the Japanese action in Manchukuo in 1932.

his conditions—an independent army of 200,000 Chinese and immediate withdrawal of all Japanese troops from China. Third choice fell on Wang Ching-wei, ex-Kuomintang leader.

"Wang accepted, fled to French Indo-China where Doihara immediately proceeded to meet with him. Wang apparently agreed to work for the Japanese propaganda department, but he assumed no official position at that time. Chinese gunmen broke into Wang's house at Hanoi, killed his secretary, but Wang escaped to Siam and thence by Japanese steamer to Shanghai where his propaganda staff now has its headquarters."

Space is not available for Hanson's sensational disclosures, based upon personal investigation, of the strained relations existing between Chiang and Wang and the close connection of this political and personal rivalry with the burning of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province. The chapter entitled "Firebrands in Chinese Politics," contains much heretofore unprinted and unprintable material that is bound to profoundly affect public opinion both in China and abroad.

A few paragraphs will indicate the trend:

"No two men could differ more widely in personality: Wang is handsome, affable, a good orator and writer, and has a brilliant scholastic record in political science and literature; Chiang is shy, a poor speaker, and has no liberal education. The two men have only one quality in common: both are ambitious. There has always been a note of earnestness about Chiang Kai-shek which Wang lacks. Chiang has followed a consistent political policy, conservative and cautious, while Wang has shifted with the political wind, sometimes radical, sometimes reactionary . .

"During 1937, Wang tried to rebuild his own political prestige by Red-baiting. He attacked the United Front in public speeches even after the Japanese invasion began. The Italian ambassador to China twice approached Wang in an effort to negotiate for Japan, and the German ambassador used Wang as a tool to urge immediate compromise with the Japanese. Wang was generally recognized as the spokesman for the pro-Japanese elements at the Chinese capital . . ."

"To me the amazing aspect of this politician traitor was his inability to win the support of a single prominent Chinese leader. The Chinese have always been considered realists; they have preferred peace-with-half-honor to war-with-honor-unblemished. If any leader in China was capable of leading a peace movement, Wang was the man; but he failed to win the support of even his own followers—men who had worked with him for twenty years. Wang was the only outstanding official of the Chinese government who turned traitor during the first two years of the war. . . ."

This background of the so-called Wang Ching-wei "peace" movement indicates that the creation of a Japanese-sponsored Wang regime with its well-known totalitarian inclinations, would make the already complicated Japanese-American relations even more complicated and strained than they are at present. A knowledge of this situation is probably responsible for the violent anti-American outbursts which appeared in Wang's propaganda organs recently. The anti-American attitude of Wang's publications and outspoken declarations of his followers give the lie to assurances by Japanese consuls and military officers that no anti-American campaign in China is contemplated.

China Builds Tariff Wall Against Japanese Goods

A 3,000-mile-long "watertight tariff wall," protecting all of "free China" from Japanese economic conquest, has been established by the Chinese Finance Ministry, financial circles in Chungking told the *United Press* last week.

The 20th Century economic "Great Wall," which will protect China against economic aggression similar to the way the Great Wall protected China 1,000 years ago, extends from Inner Mongolia to Kwangsi Province.

The tariff blockade was established to prevent the smuggling of Japanese goods into Free China, to halt the transportation of Chinese products to the Japanese, to prevent smuggling of legal tender, silver and gold from China, and collect duties on legally imported and exported goods, it was disclosed.

The "wall" will be maintained through numerous inspection stations and outposts, it was stated.

Blasts Sink Japanese Steamer on Yangtsze

Wrecked by two explosions, the Japanese steamer *Sumei Maru* sank in the Yangtsze River on Jan. 10 at a point 25 miles from Hankow. Japanese naval authorities attributed the explosions to old Chinese mines uncovered at low water. They said there had been small loss of life, since the upper deck of the ship remained above water when the craft settled on the bottom.

A spokesman for the Japanese Navy in Tokyo stated on Jan. 11, according to *United Press*, that no definite date for the reopening of the Yangtsze as far as Nanking could yet be mentioned, but that efforts were being made to open the waterway as soon as possible.

Economic Trends in Manchuria Cast a Shadow Over Japanese-occupied Areas in China Proper

BY JOHN AHLERS

FOREIGN interest in the Far East naturally is centered upon China proper. Remarkable developments, however, recently took place in China's Three Eastern Provinces, which, together with Jehol, are enchained within the Nippon-controlled puppet "empire" of Manchukuo. Just as the earlier stages of Japanese conquest and economic domination of Manchuria formed a pattern for later Nipponese actions in China south to the Great Wall, contemporary trends in Manchukuo now foreshadow future developments in the remainder of Dai Nippon's China conquests. More attention, therefore, ought now to be paid to Manchukuo.

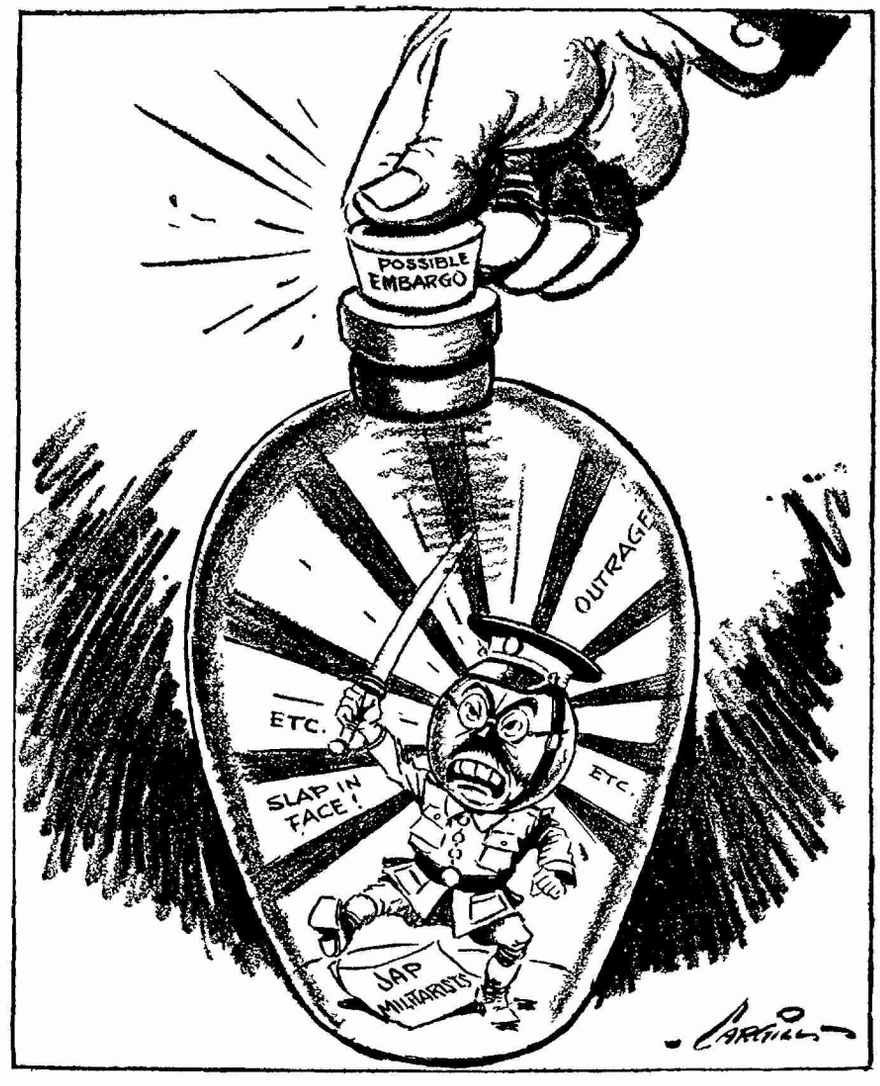
The Japanese military used the past few months to advance strongly their monopolization of Manchurian economic resources and activities, and still further closed the "Open Door" there. The now defunct Abe Cabinet ventured to interfere with the Kwantung Army's private war against Russia, to change its commander-in-chief, and to enforce the truce which ended the Nomonhan fighting. Tokyo, however, indemnified the Kwantung Army for this loss in fighting opportunity by backing up its latest war industry and economic state control projects. Despite the shortage of capital goods and articles of consumption in Japan proper, the Tokyo Government permitted a sharp increase in the supply to Manchukuo of made-in-Japan and paid-by-Japan commodities. Tokyo also backed the Kwantung Army's request for greater domination over Manchurian economy, and for further restriction of the business activities of foreigners others than Japanese.

The four-month period from October, 1939 to January, 1940 saw the establishment in Manchuria of another series of semi-official trade monopolies. A special company was organized in October last to monopolize the gathering, industrial transformation and export of soya beans and bean products, which account for almost half of all Manchurian exports. There followed the enactment on November 1 of a new Staple Cereals Control Law which entrusted the Manchuria Cereal Company, another Manchukuo governmental concern, with the exclusive right to import or export staple cereals not otherwise disposed of. A wheat flour monopoly, concentrating trade in this commodity in the hands of the General Monopoly Bureau in Hsinking, was enforced on December 10. Early this month, a new Business Association for the Export of Manchurian Produce to China, established by a group of large Japanese firms in Dairen, secured a monopoly of this branch of Manchurian exports. All these new economic bodies work with those well-known quota and permit systems which in the past were instrumental in playing Manchurian foreign and domestic commerce into Japanese hands, while excluding other foreigners from participation in the business concerned.

The Manchurian import-export license system was prolonged on December 9, 1939 for a period of three years, besides being greatly extended. An additional 54 import and 70 export commodities were placed under the obligation to secure Manchukuo governmental licenses for transactions across the borders of the country. Manchurian imports from Japan proper, at the same time, were granted a special favor which practically abolished the import license system as regards these goods. This favor consists of a Manchukuo Government instruction to the Manchurian Customs to pass without import license all made-in-Japan goods covered by a Japanese export license. Japanese export licenses thus have been identified with Manchurian import licenses. This was the closest step that possibly could be taken by two countries towards the establishment of a complete customs union. In these circumstances, the Manchurian license system and its extension apply practically to non-Japanese goods only. This is one of the most outrageous features of anti-western trade discrimination yet taken in Manchuria.

Not satisfied with this measure, the Kwantung Army

"Bottled Sunshine?"



and Tokyo induced the Manchukuo Government to invoke, early this month, Article 4 of the Manchurian Trade Control Law to decree, by ordinance of the Finance and Commerce Ministry in Hsinking, the establishment in Manchuria of several new import monopolies. Imports of automobiles and parts were declared the monopoly of the Dowa Automobile Company. Imports of chemicals and non-ferrous metals were monopolized in the hands of the Japan-Manchuria Trading Company. The Manchuria Forestry Company monopolizes imports of timber. The Manchuria Rubber Industry Federation was granted the exclusive right to handle imports of crude rubber and rubber goods. The Manchuria Tobacco Company obtained the monopoly of leaf tobacco imports. Further monopolies of this sort, to be established during the next few weeks, will cover photographic materials and accessories (monopoly firm: Manchuria Camera Materials Union); electric bulbs (Manchuria Electric Corporation); and foreign books (Manchuria Book Distribution Company).

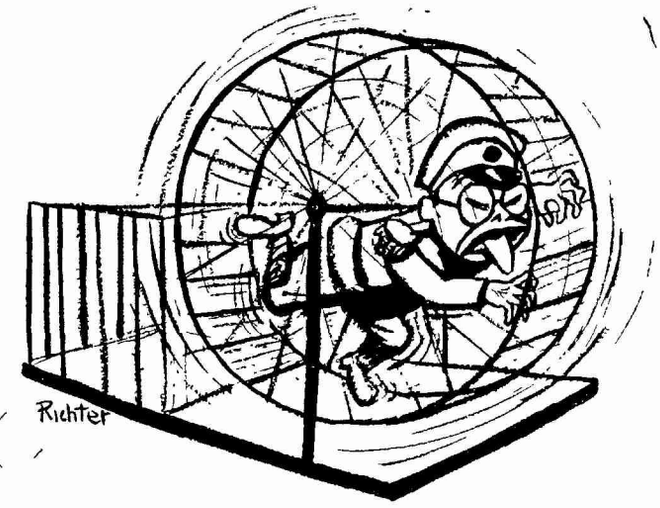
Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, was perfectly justified when eight months ago he arrived at the conclusion that "equality of opportunity or the Open Door has virtually ceased to exist in Manchuria," and expressed extreme pessimism as regards the outlook in that territory for non-Japanese business. The past year saw non-Japanese shares in Manchurian foreign trade decline to an unprecedented low. In January-November, 1939, imports of Manchuria increased over the corresponding period of the year before by M$ 468,827,000 to M$ 1,612,621,000. Of this 40 per cent increase, countries outside the Yen Bloc accounted for M$ 6,400,000 only. Manchurian importations from such countries totalled M$ 198,791,000, or a mere 12 per cent of the country's total imports. Eight years ago, back in 1931, that share amounted to 57 per cent. Exports from Manchuria during the same period increased by M$ 98,105,000 to M$ 453,607,000, but declined to countries outside the Yen Bloc by M$ 26,762,000 to M$ 140,982,000. These latter countries' share in Manchurian exports fell to 19 per cent, as against over 60 per cent at the outset of the Japanese conquest of Manchuria.

The reinforced import control regime, which has been built up in the past six weeks, is bound greatly to encroach upon, and further reduce, what remains of non-Japanese foreign trade in Manchuria. Many of the goods to which the import license system has been extended, or which are made subject to import regulation by the new monopolies, are of importance to this non-Japanese trade. There cannot be the slightest doubt that this regime will be managed again with a deliberate view to suppressing non-Nipponese commerce, and to sponsoring Yen Bloc trade instead. Additional trade advantages will be played into the hands of Japanese concerns. The tightening of Manchukuo control of foreign exchange will work in the same direction.

Private Japanese big business, however, no longer appears to be happy about such prospects. The law of diminishing returns is making itself manifest in the campaign against western business in Manchuria. Japanese firms already control 87 per cent of the country's foreign trade. They will obtain further advantages over western competitors, but they foresee that they will have again to pay dearly to the Kwantung Army for those advantages. That Army has made it a practice, for years past, to induce Japanese private enterprises favored with special privileges at non-Japanese expense to re-invest such ill-gotten profits in non-paying or little-paying enterprises dear to the heart of the Nipponese military. The time has gone when the Kwantung Army played into the hands of Japanese big business. That Army has enlisted its nation's big business to serve as a major contributor to the persistent expansion of the Manchurian war base. Most of the Japanese private interests which during the past year were led to invest in Manchurian mining and heavy industries have done so involuntarily, and conscious of acting under what they feel is no longer short of compulsion. Japanese big business, as a result, has grown more hostile to enterprise in Manchuria.

For months it has been an open secret that the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, as a business enterprise, turned out to be a complete failure. A little more than three years ago, Mr. Yoshisuke Aikawa's Nissan interests started upon that Corporation in the expectation of enormous profits as a result of commercializing the Kwantung Army's economic enterprises in Manchuria. Today, the Nissan interests realize that they merely became involved financially to a huge extent in Manchuria, with little or no yield of genuine profit. Many M.I.D.C. enterprises fail to produce any

About Worn Out!



China Today, N. Y.

earnings, while gains made in others have to be re-invested in directions indicated by the Kwantung Army. Mr. Aikawa, of late months, has not concealed his disappointment and dissatisfaction. When in October last he made an investigation trip to Central China, he was generally credited in local Nipponese business circles with the intention of withdrawing from Manchuria altogether, and of looking forward instead to large-scale activity in the Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow area. His three-year endeavor to secure American credit for his Manchurian enterprises has come to naught. His own resources outside the Kwantung Army's sphere of power are near exhaustion, and in that sphere of power his capital has become largely immobilized. Recent investments in his companies had to be financed chiefly by Japanese and Manchurian state banks.

The Kwantung Army is now shifting the financial burden of its expansion of military economy in Manchuria from the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation to the South Manchuria Railway Company, which now plans to raise in Japan another Yen 1,800,000,000 for investment in Manchuria. Already the S.M.R. has been authorized to boost its capitalization from Yen 800,000,000 to Yen 1,400,000,000. This capital increase of Yen 600,000,000 will entitle the Company to increase its debenture issues by another Yen 1,200,000,000. Half the capital increase is to be subscribed by the Tokyo Government, and most of the new debentures will have to be placed with Japanese government banks. With the capital market in Japan extremely tight, money short for industrial expansion in Japan proper, and the Tokyo Government indulging in heavy inflation in order to continue financing the China war, it is doubtful when

and how the additional Yen 1,800,000,000 for the Kwantung Army's new S.M.R. projects will be provided. Tokyo's new Finance Minister will have to take plenty of Wakamoto yeast tablets to fight headaches on this account.

These developments in Manchuria are teaching Japan proper and big private business there a remarkable lesson. They are indicating what is likely to happen in the other China conquests of Dai Nippon's fighting forces after the initial stages have been passed. They show to the people of Japan that their Army will not cease to make enormous monetary demands upon them, as a whole as well as individuals. They show Nipponese big business that it will have to pay its fighting forces for all the privileges got by the army-backed discrimination against the other foreigners in China. These developments indicate that, in the long run, the Japanese Army alone benefits from such conquests, while the people and big business of Japan are being bled white to provide subsidies for that Army and its pseudo-economic enterprises.

Wang Urges The Generalissimo To Negotiate with Japan

REPEATING the proposal which, more than a year ago, led to his departure from Chungking and his subsequent expulsion from the Kuomintang, Wang Ching-wei, premier-designate in the projected puppet Central Government for China, issued an appeal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on Jan. 16 in which he urged the Generalissimo to negotiate peace with Japan on the basis of the statement made by Prince Konoye, Japanese Premier, on Dec. 22, 1938.

Telegraphed to Chungking, the text of Wang's appeal was released for publication locally by the China News Agency, which is Wang's press bureau. The text is as follows:

"On December 29, 1938, I proposed the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations for the purpose of laying the foundations of permament peace in East Asia and took as the basis for this readjustment the Konoye Declaration of December 22, 1938. Unfortunately, they did not meet with your acceptance. However, I and all those comrades who felt the same necessity for peace, in the face of many dangers and difficulties and regardless of the many sacrifices we were called upon to make, devoted all our efforts to the Peace Movement. We have had many frank and open-minded discussions with Japanese leaders, both in the Government and outside, with a view to arriving at an agreed scheme for peace. For the whole of the past year, we have done our utmost to compose the differences which divided us in the past and to bring about a new and brighter era. Under the existing circumstances, it was not an easy matter to arrive at a peace scheme satisfactory to all parties. Fortunately, both sides, having in mind the future prosperity of East Asia, have been willing to make concessions and so have arrived at a mutual understanding. The foundations of peace have been laid, and China will secure terms which not only will not lead to national extinction but will also preserve her independence and freedom and enable the reconstruction of the nation on the basis of the *San Min Chu I* (Three People's Principles) to be completed. This being so, I would wish, in all earnestness and sincerity, and after full deliberation, to present to you once again my views for your consideration.

"With the internal condition of China as it is, and under existing international circumstances, there is decidedly no hope for the achievement of ultimate victory through a policy of fighting to the bitter end. This you well know and there is no need for me to say any more on this point. You also know quite well that the people of the whole nation wish for peace and there is no need for me to say any more on this either. It is necessary, however, that the whole nation be united in order that peace may be speedily and universally brought about. In regard to the evacuation of the Japanese troops, the Chinese people hope that this can be achieved as early as possible. Nor does Japan wish to have to retain troops outside her own territory longer than can be helped. If you, however, continue to advocate armed resistance, how can evacuation be talked about? Turning to economic reconstruction, it cannot be denied that the people are impoverished and the nation's resources exhausted. If the war were ended and peace negotiated right now, the task of restoring national strength and the vitality of the people would be all the lighter. If, on the other hand, war with its inevitable attrition and exhaustion is continued indefinitely, the vitality of the people will be drained away, and the national strength will follow suit. Then it will be hopeless even to talk of economic reconstruction.

"I have long since determined to devote my life and efforts to achieve the salvation of the nation. Should you persist in your opposition, I may be compelled to proceed myself with all my efforts to establish the foundation of peace. Until I have secured a nation-wide peace I will have no hesitation, however persistent and unreasonable your opposition. If, however, you, putting the fate of the nation and the livelihood of the people before all other considerations would make a bold decision to end a futile war and to negotiate an honorable peace with Japan on the basis of the Konoye Declaration, then it will be possible for myself and all the comrades to join with you in a united endeavor to secure the early and concrete realization of a nation-wide peace. In short, the fate and fortune of the state and the nation depend on this decision on your part. All the powers of the Chungking Government are centralized in your hands. To make peace or to continue to fight can be decided by one word from you. The responsibility laid upon you is very heavy; so is the hope placed in you very earnest and eager. Therefore, regardless of any fear of offending you I am sending you this message from my inner heart in the hope that you will give it your most serious consideration."

The Konoye declaration to which Mr. Wang made reference, contained the following relevant points regarding Japan's policy in China:

1. The Japanese Government is resolved to carry on military operations for the complete extermination of the anti-Japanese Kuomintang Government.
2. The Japanese Government cannot tolerate the existence of Comintern influence in East Asia. Japan therefore considers it an essential condition in Sino-Japanese relations that there should be concluded an anti-Comintern agreement between the two countries.
3. China must "do away" with the resentment against Manchukuo.
4. In order to insure full accomplishment of her purpose, Japan demands that Japanese troops be stationed at specified points during the time the anti-Comintern agreement is in force.
5. In economic relations, Japan does not intend to exercise monopoly rights.
6. Japan only seeks to render effective "cooperation" and "collaboration" between the two countries.

Election Frauds Cause Revolt in Ecuador

An attempted coup d'etat staged by the former Ecuador president, Sr. Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, with the support of the air force, was suppressed on Jan. 13 and ended with the arrest of a number of the leading rebels. The revolt, precipitated by a presidential election, reportedly failed when the Carabineros and certain army units did not come forward with promised aid.

Three persons were killed and 40 others wounded when state police fired into demonstrating crowds on the streets, according to a *United Press* report from Guayaquil, the capital.

Sr. Ibarra, the former president, was arrested by the armed forces in 1935 when he attempted to assume dictatorial powers He was supported in this year's presidential election by the Socialist, Liberal and Conservative parties. The revolt broke out when election returns disclosed that he was behind Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio, who had the support of the Liberal Radical Party.

Interviewed aboard the gunboat *Alfaro* where he was held prisoner after the revolt had been suppressed, Sr. Ibarra described the election as "the most shameful election fraud ever known in Ecuador." Dock workers, *United Press* reported, went on strike for an indefinite period to protest the "election frauds."

Alleged German Threat to 'Low Countries' Causes Scare; Soviet Protests to Sweden, Norway

THE "Low Countries"—Holland and Belgium—shared the limelight with Finland on Europe's war scene this week as rumors flew of an imminent German drive to the coast with the principal object of enabling the Nazi air force to strike more effectively at England. Berlin denied that any invasion of the two neutral countries was intended, but coupled the denial with a mild complaint that these countries had not been maintaining a strictly neutral attitude.

Germany's denial, and the fact that no actual military moves appeared to be in preparation, caused an easing of the tension by mid-week, but the seriousness with which the situation was regarded was indicated by the action of the British, Belgian and Dutch military authorities in cancelling all army leaves last Sunday. At the same time, civilians were evacuated from Belgian cities east and southeast of Liege, while Allied troops were placed in readiness to take up positions on Belgian soil.

According to a *United Press* dispatch from The Hague on Tuesday of this week, 18 German divisions are concentrated on the Netherlands-German frontier, and 41 divisions on the Belgian-German frontier. But according to German sources, the agency said, these troops are merely reserves for the Siegfried Line, the chain of fortifications facing France.

While this atmosphere of uncertainty prevailed in the West, Soviet Russia in the east employed huge fleets of aerial bombers in a series of raids on Helsinki and other Finnish cities, designed to destroy civilian morale, disrupt Finland's economic life and break up Finnish troop concentrations.

Seven hundred Soviet planes staged a mass air attack on Finland, commencing on Jan. 11, continuing over last week-end and extending into the early part of this week. Reports from German and neutral sources said that casualties were extraordinarily light, although considerable material damage was caused in Helsinki and other cities.

According to a *United Press* report from Helsinki on Jan. 16, 3,000 Soviet bombs had been dropped on Finnish cities and villages since Friday of last week. The small number of casualties was apparently due to the extensive air-raid shelter system. Civilians, said the agency, huddled in freezing shelters while Red Army bombers roared overhead and dropped their death-dealing cargoes on Helsinki. The Russians are reported to be using their famous parachute troops. On at least one occasion, parachutists landed on Finnish territory, behind the Finnish lines, during the night. They were equipped with radio sets for the purpose of transmitting information to the Soviet lines.

Reports that German military experts were assisting the Red Army in the war on Finland were emphatically denied by the General Staff of the Leningrad Military District on Jan. 13. It was also denied that the Russians lost 14,000 men in the Soumussalmi sector. Losses, it was stated, were only 900 killed since the fighting started. Denial was also made of reports that Finnish troops had penetrated Soviet territory and cut the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway. These reports, official Soviet quarters said, were "insolent lies."

A *Havas* report from Paris on Jan. 11, obviously of a propagandist nature, said that the Finnish campaign "had brought Soviet Russia to her knees before Herr Adolf Hitler" and that Germany was bargaining with the Kremlin regarding the conditions of German military assistance to the Red Army. This bargaining, it was stated, lay behind the presence in Moscow of a German

Holland, Belgium Said Under Threat

Newsweek map by Frank Manning

Both Holland and Belgium have made preparations to flood large tracts of country as part of their plans of defense against possible invasion by Germany.

military mission consisting of 20 men. "In exchange for her technical aid to the Red Army, Germany now demands a certain share of control over Soviet industry and military organization," *Havas* asserted.

On Monday of this week, the *Tass* agency published the texts of Notes addressed by the Soviet Government on Jan. 5 to the Swedish and Norwegian governments, protesting Swedish and Norwegian aid to Finland. "Press organs closely connected with the governments of both countries, and certain official personages with the connivance and support of the Swedish and Norwegian authorities, had commenced a wide-scale campaign against the U.S.S.R. and embarked upon

Two's Company, Three's a Crowd

ISN'T THAT SOMEONE CALLING YOU OVER ON THE BALTIC, JOE?
NO, ADOLF, I THINK IT'S YOU THEYRE CALLING FOR OVER ON THE WESTERN FRONT
BALKANS
SHOEMAKER

Shoemaker in The Chicago News

actions incompatible with the policy of neutrality proclaimed by the governments of both countries," it was stated.

Specifically, it was complained that the Swedish and Norwegian press "carries outright appeals for war against the Soviet Union and demands armed intervention against the Soviet union on the side of the Finnish Government." Another complaint was against the recruitment of Swedish and Norwegian volunteers to fight with the Finnish forces, and the transhipment of arms to Finland.

The Norwegian Government replied by stating that utterances in the Norwegian press against the Soviet Union emanate from private individuals and do not receive official approval. Regarding the recruiting committees enrolling volunteers for service in Finland, it was stated that the Norwegian Government gave them no assistance and that there was no violation of neutrality if individual persons voluntarily went abroad to participate in war. The transit of arms across Norway to Finland was likewise no violation of international law regarding neutrality, the reply asserted.

Regarding certain allegations of fact in the Soviet note, the Norwegian Government replied that as far as it was aware no transit of war materials across Norway to Finland had occurred, while private exports of such supplies were insignificant.

In conclusion, the Norwegian reply asserted that Norway had "hitherto preserved and is intent on preserving in the future" its neutrality, and the hope was expressed that friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Norway would continue.

Italian circles in Helsinki, according to a *Reuter* report on Jan. 12, said there was no truth in reports that volunteers of Italy's Garibaldi Legion had arrived to fight for Finland.

American interest in the Finnish cause was manifested again on Jan. 12 when President Roosevelt told the press in Washington that he had asked Congressional leaders to conduct an investigation as to the manner in which Finland might be aided by the United States. The question of helping Finland, he said, should not become a matter of party politics. He asked Republicans and Democrats to reach an agreement between themselves as to ways and means of aiding Finland. Congress was expected to approve a proposal to loan Finland $60,000,000, it was reported.

While the Soviet-Finnish war has thus assumed a wider international complexion, reports out of neutral countries state that one result of the hitherto miserable showing of the Red Army in Finland has been the institution of a new "purge" by Dictator Joseph Stalin. The most eminent victim, according to the Tallinn correspondent of the Rome newspaper *Il Messagero,* has been Lazar Kaganovitch, who held for years the post of Commissar of Heavy Industry, later heading the Commissariats of Railways and the Aviation Industry. He was shot following a brief trial, the correspondent said.

Other victims of the "purge," the correspondent asserted, were Zhdanoff, head of the Communist Party in Leningrad and an advocate of the invasion of Finland; General Merezhkoff, commander of the Leningrad Military District; and Vladimir Dereviansky, former Soviet minister to Finland, who was charged with giving wrong information on Finland's capacity to resist and on the strength of the Mannerheim Line.

A report from Copenhagen asserted that Stalin was personally directing the "purge" and that among those removed was the head of the Soviet meteorological service, one of the foremost Soviet scientists, who was charged with having failed to furnish the Red Army with accurate forecasts of weather conditions on the Finnish fronts. At least 100 army officers, including many of high rank, had been called to Moscow from the Finnish front to face trial, the report went on to assert, also stating that the officer in charge of the Red Army supply service on the Finnish front had been shot for failure to prevent Finnish plane and ski patrols from cutting the Leningrad-Murmansk Railway and other communications with the front.

Nazi action against German industrial leaders, in the event that the latter failed to respond more actively to government demands, was threatened on Jan. 12 by

Walking in His Footsteps

Lewis in Milwaukee Journal

Field-Marshal Hermann Goering when he presided for the first time over the new German Council of Economic Warfare of which he is supreme head, *Reuter* reported from Zurich, quoting "a reliable source in Berlin." Goering was said to have emphasized strongly that confiscation of the property of the well-known industrialist Fritz Thyssen (who has fled from Germany) should be taken as an indication of how Nazi Germany deals with traitors. The government, he reportedly added, was making definite demands on the leaders of German industry. If they failed to respond, the government would not hesitate to apply the most rigorous measures, even to the confiscation of industries to ensure adequate supplies for the war machine.

Germany has lost 54 per cent of her import trade and 49 per cent of her export trade as a result of the Allied blockade, the *Deutsche Volkswirtschaft*, economic and financial weekly in Berlin, declared on Jan. 12, according to a *Havas* report from Amsterdam. The following day, according to the same source, the French navy minister, M. Cesar Campinchi, asserted that "freedom for the maritime traffic of the Allies has been assured, while Germany's merchant marine has disappeared from the Seven Seas."

According to a *Transocean* message from Geneva on Jan. 13, a French court has sustained the application of a French oil company for the impounding of part of the funds of the Soviet trade agencies in France to indemnify them for loss of their property in eastern Poland. The company's property was confiscated by the Soviet Government and converted into a state enterprise after the Red Army had occupied eastern Poland.

On Jan. 11, according to *United Press*, the French Government moved away another step from democratic practice when it introduced a bill providing for the disfranchisement of all Communist public officers "unless they denounce Moscow and the Third International within eight days." Immediately after the bill was introduced, the report said, six Communists denounced Moscow and the Third International. Debate on the bill was to commence on Tuesday of this week in the Chamber of Deputies.

A report appearing in the Rome newspaper *Tevere* on Jan. 15 said that approximately 1,000 Germans and South Africans, interned in a concentration camp somewhere in the Union of South Africa, had gone on a hunger strike for an unknown reason and were refusing to take any nourishment except coffee.

Japan Society Claims South Pole Territory

Claiming that a Japanese scientific expeditionary party was the first of any country to set foot on South Pole soil, the South Antarctic expeditionary Society in Tokyo voted recently to urge the Diet to make an official declaration of Japan's claims. The Diet meets on Jan. 21.

The Society pointed out that Lieut. Nobu Shirase and his party raised the Flag of the Rising Sun on Antarctic territory south of New Zealand in 1912. The area explored by the Japanese party was about 12,840 square miles, about the same size as Hainan Island.

Britain Shown as Owner

The territory claimed by the Society for Japan, it was stated, is now recorded as belonging to Great Britain.

Copies of a previous declaration was handed recently to the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Norway and Sweden through their embassies or legations in Tokyo. Steps were also taken through the Japanese Foreign Office to notify the National Geographic Society in London and Washington of Japan's claim and to insist that the territory be described as belonging to Japan on official maps.

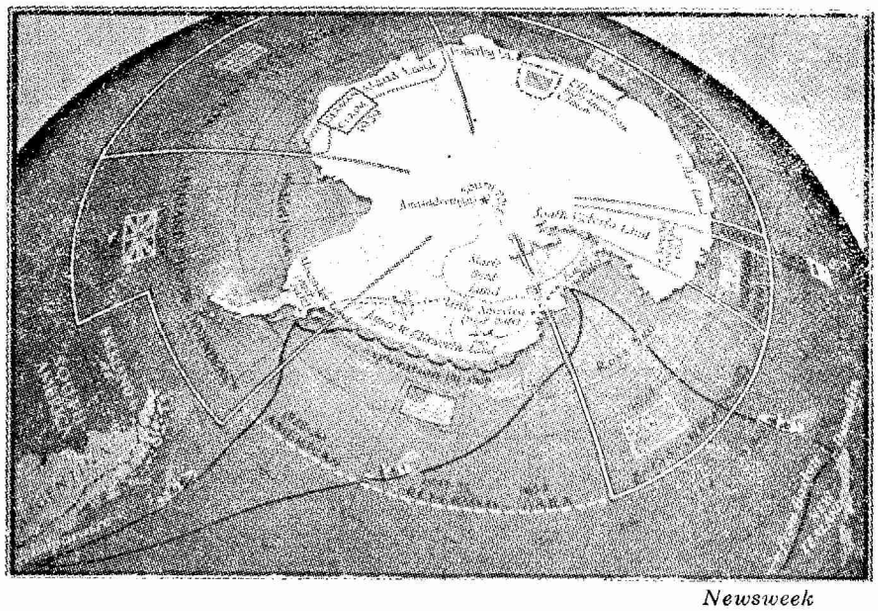
Three Decades Ago

Since the achievement of Lieut. Shirase and his party happened nearly 30 years ago, the Society pointed out, the feat had been nearly forgotten.

The Society is composed of Lieut. Shirase and 30 surviving members of his party.

At this time when the securing of natural resources is becoming more and more important under wartime conditions, the Society said the non-recognition of Japan's claim cannot be overlooked.

How and Where Byrd Will Stake U.S. Claims



Newsweek

Having secured from Congress an initial appropriation of $340,000, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, famed American Antarctic explorer, equipped an expedition which set out from Boston last November to plant semi-permanent colonies and conduct vast scientific research in the American-reserved areas of Antarctica.

Shanghai-Hankow Air Service Inaugurated

Regular air service between Shanghai and Hankow via Nanking was inaugurated on Jan. 12, according to the Shanghai *Mainichi*, one of whose reporters accompanied a 21-seater Douglas DC-3 plane on the inaugural flight. The plane left the Tazang airdrome in Shanghai at 8 a.m., arrived at Nanking at 9.10, took off again at 9.25 and reached Hankow at 11.50. On the return flight, the plane left Hankow at 12.20 p.m., reaching Nanking at 2.45 and Shanghai at 4.10 p.m.

The Japan Airways Company announced in Tokyo last week the completion of the first seven 17-passenger, four-engined flying boats which the company intends using on its Japan-South Seas line. In addition to the 17 passengers, the huge craft can carry crews of seven, besides mail and cargo. They are equipped with sleeping berths.

Assassins Kill Local Chinese Theater Owner

Yu Yih-foong, 61-year-old proprietor of the Keng Sing Theater on Newchwang Road, was fatally wounded by two Chinese gunmen shortly after 9 p.m. on Jan. 15. The victim was sitting in the dress circle of the theater, watching a Chinese play, when two Chinese in foreign clothes stepped up to him and opened fire with pistols. Three shots were fired. Two lodged in Yu's chest, and the third hit Chang Yah-ping, a playwright in the employ of the theater, in the leg. The assassins escaped amid the panic which they caused in the well-filled theater. Yu died one hour after admission to the Lester Chinese Hospital. No motive for the killing has been ascertained.

Only Peace with Chiang Kai-shek Would Make Possible A Withdrawal of Japan's Armies, Says Writer

By TSUGUMARO IMANAKA
Professor at Kyushu Imperial University

(Translated from the December, 1939 issue of the Sekai Shukan)

IT is a known fact that, as leaders of the Kuomintang, Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek were somewhat at variance with each other in their policies towards Japan, especially in connection with the matter of Sino-Japanese cooperation. The directly opposing attitudes they showed towards the British loan extended to China through the instrumentality of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and the measures toward unification of the Chinese *yuan* were no doubt the most remarkable illustration.

While visiting Shanghai last October, I met Wang Ching-wei twice and frequently his associates to listen to their policy for peace and cooperation with Japan. The impression these interviews left on me was that the Chinese legal tender and industrial development in North China constitute the two key problems standing in the way of the future relations between the two nations.

Wang Opposed British Loan

Explaining why he opposed the British loan to China in 1935, Wang told me that acting up to the belief that cooperation between Japan and China should be established in a direct manner and on an economic basis, he offered strong opposition to the British loan, on the ground that such interference by a third Power would eventually lead the two neighboring nations to a conflict. This same stand being still maintained by him, I believe that the proposed new Central Government under his control has every reason to demand the support of the Japanese nation.

As far as the wish for peace with Japan is concerned, there is no difference between Wang and Chiang, as they both want it. If viewed in this light, there seems no special reason why it must be the Wang administration to negotiate for peace. As a matter of fact, if peace can be made with the Chiang Kai-shek regime, it would enable Japan to withdraw at an early date its armies from China and, moreover, there would be no need for creation of the new Central Government. But such a step as suggested above, no matter how attractive it may be to Japan at the present moment, should not be adopted for the foregoing reasons, considering the lasting happiness of the two nations of Japan and China.

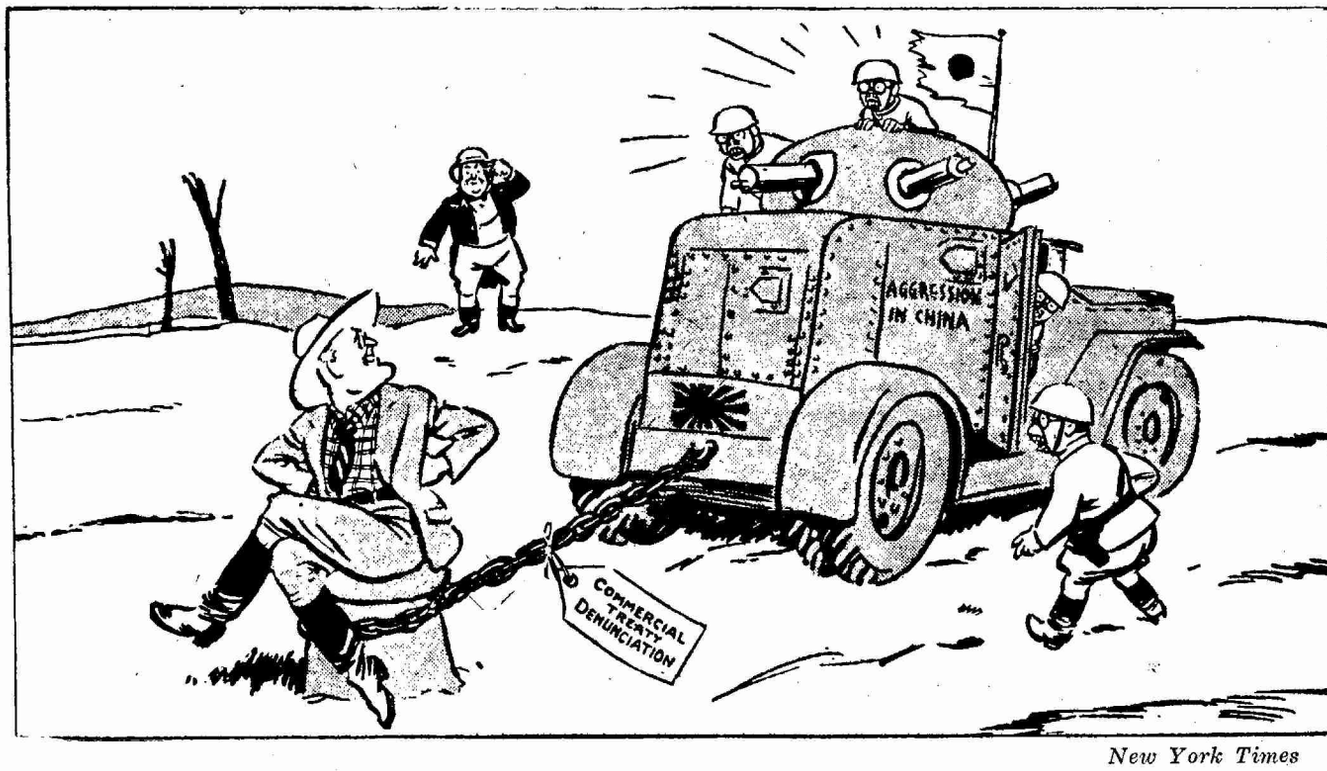
Followers Said Disappointed

When Wang Ching-wei visited Japan last June, he proposed minimum conditions for restoring peace with Japan and setting up a new central regime. But no response has yet been made by the Japanese Government to satisfy them, to the great disappointment of his followers, who would make no concessions on this matter. Since the forthcoming Wang regime should possess an appearance befitting the dignity of the new Central Government of China, it goes without saying that it should surpass either the Provisional or the Renovation Government in every respect. If, moreover, the real happiness between Japan and China in the future is not taken into consideration, Japan should rather prefer Chiang Kai-shek to Wang Ching-wei to negotiate with for peace. All this means that Japan should extend assistance to Wang in accordance with reason, accepting his conditions as long as they are reasonable, even if the formation of the new regime may still require a considerable length of time.

Condemning the policy so far adopted by the Chiang Kai-shek regime to grant, if any, concessions and resources to Western Powers in preference to Japan, Wang Ching-wei told me that it was his principle to grant them first to Japan. This is suggestive of his design for economic cooperation between Japan and China throughout the latter's territories.

However, as a result of successful operations in China various resources and concessions have come into the possession of Japan in too large a number to be singly handled by it. Hence the advocacy of guarantees for the eonomic life of the Chinese and for the independent and autonomous character of the coming

How Firmly is it Anchored?



New York Times

Wang regime as the two basic principles that Wang Ching-wei proposed in his conditions of the new Central Government—Sino-Japanese cooperation on the basis that China offers most of resources and labor, while Japan chiefly supplies capital and technique. It was also suggested that China would recognize Japan's influence most intensively in North China and its activities with a little less intensity in Central China, while giving it a free hand in South China though it would be allowed to possess a special right in Hainan Island and other islands under its occupation.

No Perfect Peace

It is hardly doubtful from the foregoing that the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei government will not immediately bring about such a perfect conclusion of the hostilities as could be expected of peace with the Chiang Kai-shek regime. However, Wang's supporters take the view that even though Chiang Kai-shek's resignation from the post as head of the Chungking regime is hardly imaginable under the circumstances, it is conceivable that the formation of the Wang administration with an appearance befitting the Central Government of China, will gradually attract into its own camp all the elements in the Chungking regime advocating peace, leaving behind them Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists. There is already a tendency for warlords under Chiang to rebel against him. In the event of the realization of the Wang regime, it is generally believed that many local warlords will seek to join it.

Whether Japan should negotiate with Wang Ching - wei or Chiang Kai-shek for peace is indeed a grave problem faced alike by Japan and China. But as explained in the foregoing it is well for the two nations that Japan's policy has been fixed to prefer the former to the latter, for the cause of Sino-Japanese cooperation in the real sense of the term. Because what is of primary importance is no doubt a true and wholesome cooperation between Japan and China, but whether peace will be restored in a short time or not is merely a question of secondary significance. It would not be wise for both nations to leave the cause of future dispute unexterminated in a hasty conclusion of peace. Especially is it up to the Japanese to deal with this matter with a firm resolve, since they must push forward with the stupendous task of constructing a new order in East Asia.

Chungking Break-up Seen

If peace negotiations between Japan and Wang Ching-wei prove successful, it is certain that the pro-European-American faction, including the intelligentsia represented by Hu Shih and the financial group headed by Sung Tzu-wen, in the Chungking regime will participate in the new Central Government. But this will mean a complication of the situation. Because owing to Japan's insufficiency in capital power, which is the greatest apprehension of the Wang group, a too early cooperation with the pro-European-American faction may result in the domination or control of European and American capital over the new Central Government. The danger will be still greater in the case of peace with Chiang Kai-shek, which would upset the object of the China Incident.

Under such circumstances, it is necessary to realize as soon as possible the new Central Government under Wang Ching-wei, which will establish a basis for direct economic cooperation between Japan and China. When such a basis has been firmly founded, the pro-European-American faction in the Chungking regime should be allowed to cooperate with it with its capitalistic background. This is indeed the fundamental policy which is demanded of Japan to immediately and definitely fix for settlement of the China Incident, as it is the only way leading to lasting peace and true cooperation between the two neighboring nations, which will safeguard them against playing into the hands of other Powers. Unless Japan carries out its diverse policies from this broad and extensive standpoint, without confining its interest to some localities of China such as North China, Central China, etc., it would only prove that the China Incident has been fought to no purpose at enormous sacrifices of brave lives.

Not a Matter of Ideology

It is desired, therefore, that the China Affairs Board responsible for handling those affairs, take counsel with the nation at large as to which course should be adopted and consult the respective experts about the concrete measures to be taken for various problems. In reality, Japan's China policy is no longer a matter of ideology; whether it concerns administration, industry or finance, it has now developed into a problem demanding scientific technique of the highest order. Nothing is more regrettable, however, than that none of the well-known experts and specialists in this country has been invited for cooperation between Japan and the proposed new Central Government of China.

On returning from Shanghai where I had several interviews with Wang Ching-wei and his followers, I was impressed, to my regret, by the remarkable lack of understanding existing between the Japanese and the Chinese, to say nothing of the editorials of Japanese papers which were not only shallow in observation but also missing the point.

In consideration of the fact that although Wang's proposal last July to investigate Sino-Japanese cooperation problems from the technical standpoint was rejected by Japan, he has established himself research institutes at Shanghai and Hongkong for carrying out those investigations, Japan should also send its experts there to take counsel with them to scientifically investigate such urgent problems as the administration system, the industrial system, and the financial and currency system under the forthcoming new regime. These experts, however, should be chosen from among civil circles, who can frankly cooperate with the Chinese experts in dealing with those complicated and delicate problems.

Washington Sunday Star

Expelled Laborite Said Visiting in Chungking

Sir Stafford Cripps, noted "leftist" who was expelled from the British Labor Party last year for advocating a "united front" between the Communist and Labor parties, departed from Kunming for Chungking on Jan. 13, according to a *Domei* report from Hongkong which said that the labor leader was accompanied by Mr. W. H. Donald, Australian adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

China Should Have a Great Northwestern Railway

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

ON December 5, 1939, the Chungking-Moscow air line was inaugurated. Besides this air line, there is a highway from Lanchow to Sinkiang from which connections can be made into Soviet Russia. When through traffic is established on the Sinkiang-Lanchow-Sian highway, it will be possible to reach Moscow by air and land from central and eastern China through modern means of communication.

It must be pointed out, however, that air lines and highways are the most expensive and uneconomic means of communication and transportation. Furthermore, they are not heavy-load carriers. Of the many modern means of communication and transportation, the railway is the most practical and economic of all. We have to take this element into consideration in view of the low productive level and purchasing power, as well as the low standard of living, of the Chinese masses.

High Cost of Travel

The one-way fare from Chungking to Hami on the Chungking-Moscow air line is $1,650. The fare from Chungking to Hongkong by air is $600; to Kunming $400. The aggregate of highway fares from Chungking to Kunming is approximately $100 per person. Needless to say, all these fares are quite beyond the means of the average Chinese. Chinese air-mail postage (30 cents per 10 grams) when compared with the average income of the Chinese people also stands out as expensive.

According to the most conservative estimate, transportation charges by highways in China are about 15 times greater than by railway.

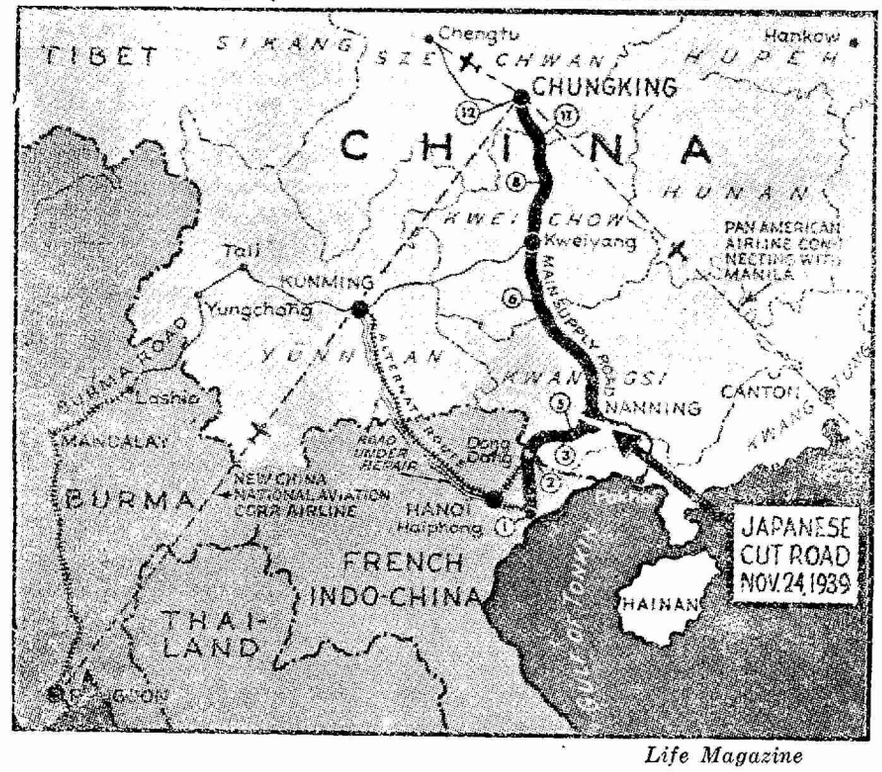
In the light of these facts, it occurs to me that in planning national economic reconstruction it might well be advisable for the Chinese leaders to direct more attention to the construction of railways. I have in mind a "Northwestern Railway" which would traverse the northwestern provinces and connect with the Trans-Siberian Railway. The total length of such a railway, would be roughly about 2,500 kilometers. It would be the longest railway over constructed in China.

Extension of Lunghai

The Lunghai Railway, starting from Haichow, a seaport in eastern China, and running to Tungkwan in Shensi Province, has already been extended to Paochi, an industrial center in Shensi. It is therefore not extravagant to suggest that this line be extended further westward to Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province; Ansi, in the extreme west of Kansu; Hami and Turfan in eastern Sinkiang, and Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang—with Ili or Tahcheng, in the extreme west of Sinkiang, as the terminus. From Ili or Tahcheng the line could be connected with the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Good reasons can be advanced for an immediate undertaking of the construction of such a northwestern

Disrupted Southwest Communications



Life Magazine

Heavy black line indicates the highway communication between French Indo-China and Chungking which the Japanese severed when they captured Nanning last November. The line to the left of it traces the narrow-gauge railway from Indo-China to Kunming, which Japanese aircraft have lately disrupted by bombing raids.

Truck-drivers Who Brave Bombs and Bullets

Life Magazine

China's "hell-drivers," who ply the international highways in the Southwest, are here seen taking a meal at a stop along the road. They are uniformed but do not carry revolvers. Their trucks are in constant danger of being bombed or machine-gunned by Nippon planes. They are paid by the month, not by the trip.

railway. The southwest and northwest represent China's future. Although for the time being they are only a "Land of Planning," they are destined to beome the leading centers of China's heavy industries. Already many new plants have been built in this hinterland. The time will come when the transportation of heavy machinery imported from abroad will present a serious problem. Moving such machinery by highway will be costly and slow. A railway would answer this problem. It could also be used for transporting general products from Russia and other European countries into China.

With a northwestern railway operating in China, goods could be put on rail at Odessa, Soviet port on the Black Sea, moved to Alamutu on the Trans-Siberian Railway, thence to Lanchow in Kansu Province. A competent authority tells me that transportation costs within China, if that route were used, would be one-third of the cost of transportation now that the highways of the southwest and northwest have to be used.

Unlike the mountainous southwest, the northwest is a flat plain which will greatly minimize the difficulty in rail construction. One expert says that while the cost of constructing a railway in the northwest is less than that of building highways in the southwest, the efficiency in transportation by railway in the northwest would be more than twenty times greater than by highway.

Essential After the War

There are other reasons to support my suggestion for the construction of a railway in the northwest. After the present war of resistance against Japan, it is mostly likely that China will find most of her railways have been totally wrecked by the enemy who, on the eve of their withdrawal, may wilfully and maliciously destroy every piece of track and all locomotives and cars. That is to say, it will take considerable time to restore the service. In the opinion of some experts, the reconstruction of the Yellow River Bridge, which was blown up during the hostilities, will take at least three years. National economic reconstruction, which is sure to go on more intensively after the war, will certainly demand more railway transportation. Therefore, it is most imperative for China to construct a new railway now.

Experts estimate that a "Great Northwestern Railway" would take about five years to build. If construction is started now, China will find one great trunk line almost ready for operation after the war.

Owing to the occupation of the railways by the enemy, large numbers of the Chinese railway men and experts have been thrown out of employment. Since they are still on the pay-roll, it seems to me that the Government should utilize their services. In the construction of a northwest railway these men would be most useful.

Chungking, December 23, 1939

MISPRONOUNCED WORDS

MILLIONS of words flow out over the air from American broadcasting stations every day; often the same word emerges from receiving sets in widely varying phonetic forms. Dictionaries grow out of date; new words appear; new pronunciations arise. To set a standard for announcers and speakers the National Broadcasting Company engaged Dr. James F. Bender, chairman of the department of speech at Queens College and director of information of the American Speech Correction Association, to prepare a handbook of pronunciation.

From the 15,000 words in the book, Dr. Bender selected a number which, aside from unusual place names and technical terms, are frequently used and often mispronounced by educated persons. Some of the words have more than one accepted pronunciation; but in each case, with an eye to uniformity, a single recommendation was made. The words follow, with the chosen pronunciation indicated in popular terms (the book uses an international phonetic system):

acclimate: stress on second syllable, which is pronounced as *climb*.
amateur: stress on last syllable, which is pronounced as *cur*.
archipelago: ch is pronounced k.
archives: ch is pronounced k.
assuage: two syllables.
aviator: first vowel as in *ale*.
bas-relief: s and f both sounded.
blackguard: the word pronounced *blagard;* first syllable stressed.
brochure: the word pronounced *broshur;* second syllable stressed.
calliope: four syllables; stress on second syllable, which is pronounced *lie*.
chastisement: stress on first syllable; second vowel as in *ill*.
chimerical: ch pronounced k; second syllable stressed and like *mare*.
choleric: first two syllables pronounced like *collar*.
communique: four syllables.
combatant: stress on first syllable, which is pronounced as *calm*.
condolence: stress on second syllable, which is pronounced as *dole*.
conduits: pronounced kandits; first syllable stressed.
connoisseur: third syllable stressed and pronounced as *sir*.
contemplative: stress on second syllable.
coupon: pronounced *koopan;* first syllable stressed.
culinary: first vowel stressed and pronounced as in *cute*.
deafen: vowels as in *lesson*.
decadence: stress on second vowel, which is pronounced as in *cake*.
despicable: first syllable stressed
dour: one syllable; vowel as in *pool*.
exquisite: first syllable stressed.
eyrie: pronounced *airy*.
flaccid: pronounced *flaksid*.
forehead: h is silent.
gaol: pronounced *jail*.
ghoul: pronounced *gool*, to rhyme with *pool*.
gibberish: first sound as j in *joy*.
gladiolus: stress on *o*.
gondola: first syllable stressed.
heinous: vowels pronounced as in *famous*.
herculean: stress on second syllable, pronounced *cue*.
hegemony: stress on second syllable, pronounced *gem*.
homage: h is silent.
hospitable: stress on first syllable.
ignominy: stress on first syllable.
incognito: stress on second syllable.
incomparable: stress on second syllable.
inquiry: stress on second syllable, whose vowel is like *I*.
inveigle: stress on second syllable, pronounced like *vague*.
lamentable: stress on first syllable.
lichen: pronounced as *liken*.
luxury: pronounced *lukshury*.
machination: ch as k; third syllable gets dominant stress.
mausoleum: third syllable stressed.
mischievous: three syllables only.
municipal: second syllable stressed.
orgy: g as in *George*.
pariah: pronounced *parria;* accent on first syllable.
phthisis: pronounced *thysis;* th as in *thin*.
portentously: four syllables.
positively: stress on first syllable.
pyramidal: first vowel as in *ill;* stress on second syllable.
quay: like *key*.
ribald: stress on first syllable which contains vowel as in *ill*.
scenario: pronounced *se-nah-ri-o;* stress on second syllable.
slough (mud): vowel pronounced as in *mood*.
superfluous: stress on second syllable.
thyme: pronounced like *time*.
vagary: stress on second syllable which contains vowel as in *vary*.
virulent: stress on first syllable; u as in *foot*.
viscount: pronounced *vycount*.
zoological: five syllables; first vowel as in *go*.
xylophone: first syllable pronounced *zigh*.

Dr. Bender adds that he knows of no proper name that is more frequently mispronounced in America than Roosevelt (three syllables, the first stressed and pronounced like *rose*.)

The Chinese Communists and Wars on Two Continents

Interviews with Mao Tse-tung

BY EDGAR SNOW

Editor's Note: Following is the second of two interviews which Edgar Snow had last September with Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist Party leader, in Yenan. The first interview, published in last week's issue of The Review, dealt with the United Front and problems of policy in China.

II. INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

QUESTION BY SNOW: After the signature of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact there were fears in Chungking that it might be followed by a Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact. The U.S.S.R. did at one time urge Japan to sign such a pact. Do you consider it a possibility at present? If not, why is it impossible?

ANSWER BY MAO TSE-TUNG: If such a pact would hinder the support of the U.S.S.R. for China then it would not be signed. Under the condition that it would not interfere with that support, however, it could be signed without harmful effects. The Soviet Union has interests in common with the world liberation movement, and also with the national semi-colonial and colonial revolution. The Soviet Union will not sign a pact which is disadvantageous to those movements.

Soviet Will Remain Neutral

QUESTION: I read your comment on the signature of the Soviet-German pact. You seem to think it unlikely that the Soviet Union can be drawn into the European War.... Do you think the U.S.S.R. would remain neutral, as long as it is not attacked, even if Nazi Germany appears to be near victory?

ANSWER: The Soviet Union will not participate in this war, because both sides are imperialists, and it is simply a robber war with justice on neither side. Both sides are struggling for the balance of power and rule over the peoples of the world. Both are wrong, and the Soviet Union will not become involved in this kind of war, but will remain neutral.

But the Soviet Union will not adopt a neutral policy in all wars. In the case of righteous wars of liberation it will not remain neutral. This has consistently been the Soviet policy for twenty years. For example, the Soviet Union supported the Chinese Revolution in 1925-27. From 1936 to 1938 the Soviet Union supported the Republican Army of Spain. From 1937 till now it helped China in the anti-Japanese war. The movement of Russian troops into Poland on September 17 was also for the purpose of liberating the Byelo-Russian and Ukrainian peoples.

Will Support Liberation Wars

The Soviet Union will support national liberation movements in colonial and semi-colonial countries and it will support people's (social revolutionary) movements in capitalist countries whenever they rise. It will support revolutionary warfare but remain neutral in purely counter-revolutionary wars.

As for the outcome of the present European war, the Soviet Union cannot be frightened by the threat of the victorious power to herself, whether it is England or Germany. Whenever the Soviet Union is attacked it will have the support of the people of various countries, and of the national minorities in colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The center of the anti-Soviet movement today is no longer Nazi Germany. It is among the so-called democratic countries, with Great Britain in the lead. Under Chamberlain's leadership the governments of the so-called democratic countries are organizing a vast front which aspires to involve Italy and Japan. With this they expect first to defeat Germany, and then to attack the Soviet Union. The present international situation has undergone profound changes.

The Barber of Seaville

Los Angeles Times

QUESTION: I understand you to mean that you see no difference between fascism and the cause of the democracies of England and France?

ANSWER: No, there is no difference in their positions in this war. Chamberlain is organizing a world front with which to surround the Soviet Union, anti-Japanese China, and Germany. His purpose is to stop the war in China, overthrow Hitler, and isolate the Soviet Union, so that it will be convenient to organize an anti-Soviet drive later on. Chamberlain, as the leader of reactionary international capitalism, understands that if he does not act in that way the anti-Japanese war can achieve victory, Germany can recover her colonies, India can win her independence, and his own rule and that of his colleagues will collapse.

Chamberlain's Large Order

QUESTION: That seems a rather large order for Mr. Chamberlain. I wonder if you mean that, while fighting Germany, Chamberlain's real attention is centered upon the destruction of Russia? It appears to me that Chamberlain has got his hands full with Hitler for the present, without planning an even larger war against Russia. Would it not be logical for him to try to win Russia's friendship, if possible, in order to beat Hitler, even if he does have some designs on Stalin in the future? Do you mean that he *formerly* dreamed of diverting Hitler's attack toward the East, or that he is actively planning it now, or that he hopes to consummate such a front out of the present war?

ANSWER: He formerly dreamed of it, he actually plans it now, and he hopes to realize it later. Why? Because in front of Chamberlain there is not only the problem of Hitler, but also the problem of revolt in India, and among people in his own country, while the Soviet Union is the supporter of the colonial revolutions and the people's (revolutionary) movement in capitalist countries themselves. Hence Roosevelt also sympathizes with Chamberlain.

QUESTION: What effect will the European war have upon Japan's strategy in Eastern Asia and Japan's foreign policy?

What Japan Will Do

ANSWER: Japan will utilize the European war for two purposes. The first is to intensify her invasion of China, and the second is to extend her aggression to the South Sea Islands. First of all, however, she must destroy China, and she will

concentrate her main attention on that task, for the present. She will not take part in the European war. By remaining a non-participant she can continue to trade with France and Britain and America, and perhaps also borrow money from them. Without foreign trade and loans it will be difficult for Japan to overcome China.

Germany is quite busy with her own affair in Europe at present, and can no longer look after Japan. The Soviet Union has little trade with Japan; furthermore she will not loan one copper to Japan. The question is whether Britain, France and America will help Japan to destroy China, and it is a very grave question.

Japan's Ambitious Hopes

The second Japanese objective during the European War involves ambitious hopes indeed. But whether or not Britain, France and America are defeated in Europe, Japan will concentrate her fleet in the south. At that time a Japanese attack on the Dutch East Indies will become a possibility, because they are an intermediate point between frontal Anglo-Japanese conflict, being a sphere of important British influence but not a British colony. Japanese militarists find the Dutch Indies very attractive, with abundant natural resources and a large population. If Great Britain, France, and the U.S.A. adopt a policy which helps Japan, and makes it possible for her to achieve victory over China, they will simply be arming Japan for a future attack in which they themselves will be the target.

Japan hopes to get rich in this world war. Roosevelt is also hoping to get rich. Roosevelt wants to win leadership in the capitalist world. He wants Chamberlain for a secretary and Japan for part of his guard, his rearguard—with Hitler and Mussolini in the vanguard. But he shakes his head sadly at Stalin, and says that Stalin is not useful to him.

QUESTION: Would you say that the war in Europe is likely to have a decisive effect on the outcome of the Sino-Japanese struggle, then?

China Can Defeat Japan

ANSWER: If Britain, France and the U.S.A. carry out a policy which gives material help to Japan it may have a decisive effect . . . Otherwise, by relying mainly upon herself, and the principle of self-sufficiency, China can and should defeat Japan during this period of world war and chaos.

QUESTION: Obviously the European war must greatly weaken the position of Britain and France in China. That means, perhaps, the weakening of both Anglo-French resistance to Japan, and Anglo-French assistance to China. Where China's dependence on foreign powers is concerned, therefore, the role of Soviet help is enormously increased, and in particular the Northwest route of supplies becomes more important. Likewise Soviet policy toward Japan in Siberia and Outer Mongolia. Is Soviet help to China likely to be enlarged to a degree sufficient to compensate for the weakening of Anglo-French assistance?

ANSWER: If China continues determinedly to resist, and cooperates closely with the Soviet Union, the latter's help will not only compensate for diminishing Anglo-French assistance, but will far surpass it in importance. Fundamentally, Britain and France have not been "helping" China. Their policy is simply one of non-interference with the war, thus far, but not one of positive assistance to China.

QUESTION: In this connection, is it possible that this greater Soviet help to China's liberation movement may take a form somewhat similar to what you called Soviet aid to the Byelo-Russian and Ukrainian liberation movements? There is, for example, a powerful anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Manchuria, and there are similar liberation movements in Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang. Is it possible that the Soviet Union may give these liberation movements help by sending in armed anti-Japanese expeditions?

ANSWER: According to Leninism such a possibility exists...But the fundamental question is whether the Chinese fight for themselves.

QUESTION: With the Soviet occupation of Poland, by agreement with Nazi Germany, Russia appears to be cooperating with the totalitarian Axis in the partitioning of weaker states. That will certainly be a widely-expressed view. In any case, the new Soviet policy means the collapse of the so-called United Front of the democratic countries (including the U.S.S.R.) against Fascism. How will this affect the political slogans of China's war against Japan? Until now China has appealed for the support of the capitalist democracies against totalitarian Japan. Do the past slogans of Chinese diplomacy now lose their validity?

More!

Washington Post

Right About Face

ANSWER: With the outbreak of the European war, world political relations underwent profound changes. Germany gave up her anti-Soviet and anti-Comintern (sic!) policy. On the other hand, the so-called democratic countries began to utilize war to bring an end to democracy. These so-called democratic countries became the center of anti-Soviet, anti-Communist, anti-democratic and anti-popular movements and the enemy of the colonial and semi-colonial people's movements.

Germany and England are both imperialist countries. Both the fascist countries and the so-called democracy England are robber imperialists. The war between them is an imperialist war, waged against the will of their own peoples, and against the will of the people of U.S.S.R.

The center of world reaction now lies in England. Chamberlain is the

world's Public Enemy No. 1. Formerly the Soviet Union, and the Communist parties of all nations, made great efforts to win over Chamberlain, and induce him to resist fascism, in cooperation with the U.S.S.R. But the reactionary governments of the capitalist class in the so-called democracies, with Chamberlain in the foreground, finally rejected these offers, refused to cooperate with the U.S.S.R., and as a result the second imperialist war enlarged.

Chamberlain Never Sincere

Chamberlain was never sincere in opening Anglo-Russian negotiations. He was determined that the talks should lead nowhere. In this way he chose war rather than peace, for it was obvious that, if the Soviet Union were excluded from cooperation, there could be no guarantee of peace. Even Lloyd George, a great spokesman for the capitalist class, recognized that.

Meanwhile Germany took advantage of Chamberlain's policy, abandoned its anti-Comintern stand, and made a non-aggression pact with the U.S.S.R. That changed the face of the whole situation. With the liquidation of the Nazi anti-Soviet, anti-Comintern policy, the distinction formerly drawn between fascist and democratic capitalist countries lost its validity, and no longer serves as a political measurement. The period of attempting to win over the capitalist class and their governments to form a United Front with the U.S.S.R. becomes a thing of the past. A new standard is necessary to distinguish between various countries, based upon a new situation. How shall we classify them?

In one category belong those countries which carry on, or help to carry on, or really openly and positively support, unjust and robber imperialist wars. In a second category belong those countries which support popular liberation wars. The policy of Communist parties in different countries must be changed accordingly, for the policy followed until now has become inadequate.

Under the new situation, the possible participants in a world-wide revolutionary United Front can no longer include the capitalist class in the so-called democracies. This class has already become the enemy of the oppressed nations. Such a revolutionary united front must now consist of the following elements: (1) the proletariat and the petty-bourgeoisie in the capitalist countries; (2) anti-imperialist elements in the semi-colonial and colonial countries, including the proletariat and sections of capitalists; (3) the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Repeats Stalin's Formula

In a speech on September 14, I said that the imperialist war had already entered a new stage, distinguished by two characteristics. First, it had changed from one-sided war into universal war. (A reference to Stalin's description of the second imperialist war, contained in his speech before the Communist Party Plenum last March—E.S.) Secondly, the organizational make-up of the world revolutionary front has changed from the complex to the simple. The present slogans of world revolution become these: oppose imperialist war; destroy counter-revolutionary war by means of revolutionary war; support the people's revolutionary war by means of revolutionary war; support the people's revolutionary wars in colonial and semi-colonial countries. These can be similarly applied in all countries, including both fascist and so-called democratic countries which utilize war as a means of achieving fascism.

China's anti-Japanese war is part of the world revolutionary front. The anti-Japanese United Front in China helps the people's front in capitalist countries, and the national revolutionary united front in colonial and semi-colonial countries everywhere helps the people's front in capitalist countries, and such help is reciprocal.

Soviet Union Helps All

In this world revolutionary front the Soviet Union helps all participants. They also support the Soviet Union. There is mutual assistance. By this means we can oppose the united front of the reactionary capitalist class in all countries.

(Here I interrupted to ask Mao why, if Germany was imperialist and no different from Britain and France, the Soviet Union should participate in Germany's imperialist adventure to the extent of making available to Germany Russia's great reserves of wheat, oil, and other war materials. Why, incidentally, did Russia continue to lease oil lands to Japan in Sakhalin, or to give Japan fishing rights. The latter were of great value in enabling Japan to export large quantities of fish, and thus establish foreign credits with which to buy munitions and carry on a "robber imperialist" war against the "national liberation movement" of "semi-colonial China."

(Mao replied that it was an extremely complicated question, and could not be answered until one saw the end of the policy. The conditions under which the Soviet Union sells oil to Japan were not clear to him. In any case, the Soviet Union was supplying neither Germany nor Japan with any war instruments, and to maintain ordinary trade did not make her a participant in the war.

(I asked whether there was much difference, in modern war, between supplying a belligerent with tanks or airplanes, and supplying the tanks and planes themselves. Why was the United States a participant in Japan's imperialist invasion of China, because she sold Japan the raw materials of war, but the Soviet Union not a participant in Germany's imperialist war in Europe, nor Japan's war in Asia, when she supplied the same kind of materials to the two combatants?

A Laugh as Answer

(Mao chuckled and admitted that the distinction between trade in war materials and trade in war instruments was not great. What mattered, he said, was whether the country in question was really supporting imperialist war as a matter of policy, or whether it was supporting revolutionary wars of liberation. In that judgment there was no question where the U.S.S.R. stood. She had given positive support to revolutionary wars in China, in 1925-27, in Spain, and in China at present. The Soviet Union would always be on the side of just revolutionary wars but would not take sides in imperialist war, though she might maintain ordinary trade with all belligerents.

(I suggested that, since it was a question "off the record," I would not publish his comment. He replied that he had no objection; it had all been taken down by his own secretary, and was "on the record" as far as he was concerned. So I have included a summary of it here.—E.S.)

Concerning the question of Poland, it is necessary to look at it from several different angles, from the standpoint of the German, British, French, and Polish governments; and from the standpoint of the Polish people, and finally from the Soviet Union's viewpoint.

German aggression in Poland is purely imperialistic, a war waged for the purpose of robbing and plundering the Polish people. Strategically Poland represents the Anglo-French front, and in striking it Hitler destroys one wing of that front. Naturally we are opposed to such a war.

Imperialist Plunderers

For Britain and France, Poland was an object of plunder for finance capital. It was for the purpose of utilizing Poland to resist Hitler's attempt to re-divide the spoils of imperialism that Britain and France encouraged Poland to act as part of their imperialist front. Since that was the objective condition of Anglo-French participation in the war involving Poland, it is an imperialist position and should not be supported.

Poland itself had a semi-fascist government, ruled by the reactionary Polish capitalist class. It mercilessly exploited the workers and peasants among the Polish population. It mercilessly suppressed the Polish democrats and progressives. At the same time, its Pan-Polish policy resulted in the oppression of large national minorities within Poland's boundaries, including 8,000,000 Byelo-Russians, 3,000,000 Ukrainians, and 500,000 Germans. Its policy toward these minorities was imperialistic.

The Polish Government, acting under instructions of British finance capital, willingly mobilized its population for gun-fodder. It willingly acted as an organic part of the reactionary front of international finance capital, which does not represent the interests of the Polish people.

For 20 years the Polish Government remained consistently hostile to the Soviet Union. During the Anglo-Russian talks it rejected the aid of the Soviet Union. It revealed its incompetence when, after but two weeks, it buried itself under the iron heel of Hitler. A million and a half Polish troops could not survive a single blow, and exposed Poland's population to Nazi persecution. At Madrid the poorly-equipped Spanish militia was able to hold a front for two years, but the Polish government's forces were destroyed in two weeks! In China the Eighth Route Army has defended its Shansi - Hopei - Chahar war area for two years against Japan, but Poland had no "Wu T'ai" (Wu T'ai Shan, the mountainous base of

the Communist troops in northern Shansi), and no Eighth Route Army. All this weakness clearly indicates the incompetence and wickedness of the Polish Government. We should waste no tears over imperialistic Poland.

Finally, concerning the Soviet Union. The Nazi invasion of Poland presented the Soviet Union with this problem: whether to permit the whole Polish population to fall victim to Nazi persecution, or whether to liberate national minorities of Eastern Poland. The Soviet Union chose to follow the second course of action.

Moscow Takes Back its Own

In Eastern Poland there is a vast stretch of territory inhabited by 8,000,000 Byelo-Russians and 3,000,000 Ukrainians. This territory was forcibly seized from the young socialist soviet republics as the price of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and fell under the domination of the reactionary Polish Government. Today the Soviet Union, no longer weak and young, takes back its own, and liberates them.

News dispatches from the front describe the welcome which the minorities of Poland are giving to the Red Army. The people carry food and beverages to the Red troops, hail and embrace them, and cheer them as saviors. There is no such news from places occupied by German and French troops. This shows that the war of the Soviet Union in this case is a just war, and in the interest of liberating national minorities and oppressed peoples.

SNOW: But *Domei* reports much the same sort of hearty welcome wherever its Army takes the New Order to East Asia. I dare say the German press is telling the German public about the enthusiasm with which its bombs were received in Poland also. It is customary in these days for a conquered people not only to submit, but to congratulate their conquerors.

'Nobody Believes Domei'

MAO (laughing): Nobody believes *Domei* reports, and though I have not seen any German claims of a welcome in Poland I am sure nobody would believe them, if made. In the case of reports about the welcome given Soviet troops, there are independent observers there who can see for themselves whether or not they are true. . .

In conclusion, it should be noted that the main problem now facing the Soviet Union is the attempt made by Chamberlain to realize his old policy. On the one hand, he is blockading Germany and putting immense pressure on Germany's western front. On the other hand, he is attempting to buy off Italy and Japan, and to appease Germany. By presenting Hitler with Hungary and Rumania, in exchange for the abrogation of the Soviet-German Pact, he hopes to turn German rifles toward the East.

Those aims of Chamberlainism not only exist at present but will continue to exist in the future. Soviet occupation of Poland is for the purpose of liberating the Byelo-Russians and Ukrainians, and recovering the territory of the Union, but it is also a concrete method of consolidating the German-Soviet Pact, and frustrating the schemes of Chamberlain. Recent news indicates that the policy has achieved very great success.

On another occasion I asked Mao whether, in his opinion, Russia's occupation of Poland was primarily justified by strategic-military necessity, or political necessity.

Mao seemed to think that the governing factor was strategic necessity, but that the move was partly military and partly political. The political side was not related directly to the world condition of the revolutionary movement but to the Soviet Union's historic relations with Eastern Poland. The Soviet-German Pact, on the other hand, was not political but a strategic-military necessity. Stalin wanted it in order to block Chamberlain's effort to build sities, would quickly spread. The paralyzing of this vanguard element a coalition against Russia. Mao claimed that Chamberlain had clearly indicated to Hitler that he had to make a choice between fighting Russia or fighting England. If Hitler attacked Russia, Chamberlain was prepared to tolerate his occupation of Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and the Baltic states. If not, he would use Poland to oppose Hitler. Stalin was then compelled to seek his own agreement with Hitler.

Hitler in Stalin's Pocket

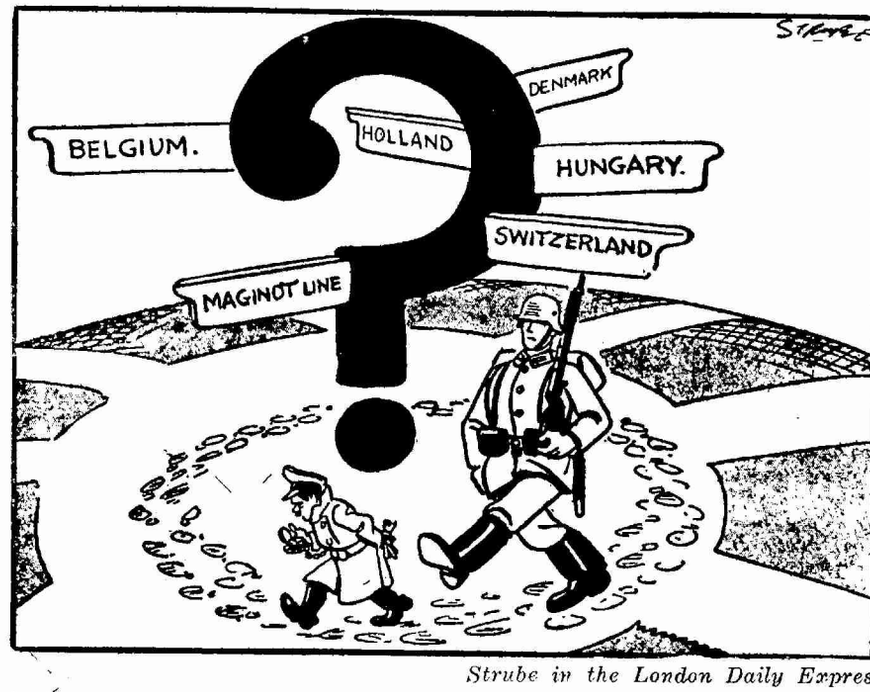
I suggested to Mao that the Soviet policy was bound to produce its own dialectical reaction, and quite possibly would strengthen Hitler to a degree which might represent a real menace to the U.S.S.R. The immediate effect of Soviet policy would be greatly to weaken Communist parties in England, France, and America, driving away from them especially the liberal petty-bourgeois intellectuals, and throwing great confusion into the ranks of the working class itself. If the C. P. opposed the war it would be suppressed—as it had already been in France. All peripheral left-wing groups who actively opposed the war would also be suppressed. Such a development would strengthen reactionary and conservative elements. Fascist dictatorial methods, under the guise of war mobilization neces- would greatly weaken the opposition to appeasement efforts on the part of Chamberlain and Daladier in seeking a bargain with Hitler, and the chances for a future anti-Soviet combination might considerably improve. The transformation of the imperialist war into a united imperialist attack on the U.S.S.R. was thus conceivably rendered possible by the present Soviet-German Pact.

Mao disagreed. He believed the Pact guaranteed Soviet Russia the security it needs against German attack. "Hitler is in Stalin's pocket," he said.

So all is well—unless it turns out that there is a hole in Stalin's pocket.

Yenan, Sept. 26, 1939.

Hitler at the Crossroads



Strube in the London Daily Express

ARMY ORGAN CRITICIZES APPOINTMENT OF YONAI

The selection of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai as new Premier of Japan was criticized by the Army organ, *Kokumin Shimbun*, which labeled the selection as a "conspiracy on the part of statesmen near the throne."

The newspaper said that "ever since Admiral Yonai quashed the Japan-German-Italian alliance, statesmen close to the throne had been plotting to elevate him to the Premiership."

The *Kokumin* predicted that the new Cabinet would be shortlived. Political parties will not be cooperative and this might create the same situation which defeated General Nobuyuki Abe, Admiral Yonai's predecessor, the newspaper declared.

Fall of Abe Cabinet May Again Delay Formation of Central Puppet Regime Under Wang Ching-wei

NEW NIPPON CABINET

PREMIER — Admiral M. Yonai.

FOREIGN MINISTER—Mr. Hachiro Arita (held the same portfolio in the Hiranuma Cabinet).

FINANCE MINISTER—Mr. Yukio Sakurauchi.

NAVY MINISTER — Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida (no change).

WAR MINISTER—General Shunroku Hata (no change).

HOME MINISTER—Count Hideo Kodama.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE—Procurator-General Naotatsu Kimura.

OVERSEAS MINISTER — General Kuniaki Koiso (held the same portfolio in the Hiranuma Cabinet).

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS—Mr. Masanori Katsu.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION—Mr. Chinjiro Matsuura.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE—Mr. G. Fujiwara.

MINISTER OF WELFARE —Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, former Ambassador in London.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE—Mr. Toshio Shimada, Executive-General of the Seiyukai Party.

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS — Mr. Tsuruhei Matsuno, Director of the Seiyukai Party.

SECRETARY - GENERAL OF CABINET—Mr. Sotaro Ishiwata.

DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATION BUREAU — Mr. Hisatada Hirose.

THE Japanese cabinet crisis, the rumored split in the Wang Ching-wei camp and the reported Wang visit to Tsingtao to confer with the Peiping and Nanking puppets combined to make interesting news in Sino-Japanese politics this week.

After a colorless career of four and a half months, Japan's "third war cabinet" under Gen Noboyuki Abe tottered to its fall on Jan. 14, when the Premier was forced out of office by opposition from both political and military quarters. Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, former commander-in-chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Shanghai and thrice Minister of Navy, was appointed Abe's successor.

Japan Bewildered

The fall of the Abe Cabinet is illustrative of Japan's utter bewilderment in coping with the domestic and international issues caused by her reckless and fruitless adventure in China. Since the start of the current China war, the Japanese Government has undergone several changes, Admiral Yonai's cabinet being the fourth in line, and it is noteworthy that the life of each cabinet has been shorter than that of its predecessor. The political instability in Japan stands in sharp contrast to the unity and solidarity of China, which has been firmly maintained by the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Apparently high hopes are entertained by some Japanese circles that the new Premier, Admiral Yonai, will be able to hasten the terimation of the China hostilities. But such hopes are bound to be futile so long as Japan continues her present policy of aggression in China. As far as China is concerned, it seems that she will never give up the struggle unless the primary objectives of her war of resistance, namely, the preservation of her national independence and territorial and administrative integrity, are assured. To the Chinese, therefore, cabinet changes in a Japan still dominated by the policy of aggression can have no meaning, except as evidence of Japan's weakening.

Heads Government

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai

Succession of Cabinets

Formed in the turbulent week that followed the conclusion of the Soviet-German treaty of non-aggression last August, the Cabinet of Gen. Abe was confronted with the task of leading a nation confused in international outlook and troubled by increased economic ills at home. The preceding cabinet, headed by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, resigned on August 29, assuming the responsibility for having directed Japanese policy along a channel which no longer could be followed as a result of the Reich-U.S.S.R. pact. The Hiranuma Cabinet had favored close ties with Germany and Italy to strengthen the anti-Comintern front.

Preceding the Hiranuma Government which lasted for eight months, was the Konoye Cabinet, which launched the Japanese invasion of China in 1937. At the height of his power, Prince Konoye talked in bombastic terms. He wanted "to beat China to her knees," but while China still stands erect and unbeaten, Prince Konoye had to make an exit in January last year, when his peace intrigue with Wang Ching-wei ended in a fiasco. The Konoye Cabinet, so far, is Japan's longest "war cabinet," having been in office for one year and six months.

The collapse of the Abe Cabinet may be attributed to its inability to dispose of the China incident, although Japan's domestic and international issues likewise played an important part. Dissatisfaction with the cabinet for its alleged "fawning diplomacy" towards the United States in view of the imminent expiration of the Japanese-American trade treaty, and the various prevailing internal economic hardships arising from the China conflict, came into the open on Dec. 26 last when 250 members of the Diet passed a resolution of non-confidence in Premier Abe.

Abe Resignation Demanded

In the second week of this month, a cabinet crisis became inevitable when it was made known that both the War Minister, Gen. Hata, and the Navy Minister, Admiral Yoshida, demanded that Premier Abe quit office. Events then moved rapidly, leading up to the Cabinet's resignation last Sunday. In the last two weeks of its existence, the outgoing cabinet made desperate efforts to patch up affairs both in Japan and China. Its fate was sealed when the attempt to create a puppet "Central Government of China" with Wang Ching-wei as the head failed.

In a statement, the outgoing Premier attributed the Cabinet's decision to resign to a desire not to allow a possible delay in the conduct of Japanese state affairs to have "unexpected effects" upon the settlement of the China conflict, which, he said, now had entered its first stage.

While the members of his Cabinet had carried on their tasks diligently up to now, Gen. Abe said, "there is the fear that they may fail to reach a complete unanimity of views in the future execution of fixed policies on the methods for carrying on the administration."

Konoye Refuses Office

The choice of a new premier to succeed Gen. Abe caused considerable speculation in Tokyo. Prince Konoye, premier of the first "war cabinet," was reported to have been offered the post again, but he firmly declined, apparently having profited by his previous experience. War Minister Gen. S. Hata was also prominently mentioned as the next premier, but Army circles objected on the ground that he was an officer on the active list and a member of the outgoing cabinet.

Finally, to the surprise of many the choice fell on Admiral Yonai, who was commanded by the Japanese Emperor to form a new cabinet. This is the first time since Admiral Keisuke Okada served as Premier

from July 8, 1934 to March 9, 1936 that a naval officer has received the command to form a Cabinet.

A native of Iwate Prefecture in northern Japan, Admiral Yonai is 59 years old, having been born in March, 1880. He attended Morioka Middle School, which has among its graduates Admiral Koshiro Oikawa. Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, who is now in Shanghai, and Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, former Minister of War and now Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China.

Long Naval Career

Admiral Yonai has had a long career in the naval service. He was commander-in-chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Shanghai following the first Shanghai war of 1932. In December, 1936 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Combined and First Fleets—the highest position in active Japanese naval service. Subsequently he served successively as Minister of Navy in the cabints of Gen. Hayashi, Prince Konoye and Baron Hiranuma. Following the fall of the Hiranuma Cabinet, he was appointed a member of the Supreme War Council, which post he held prior to his present appointment as prime minister.

Political observers in Tokyo predicted that important measures to hasten the termination of the China hostilities would be taken by Premier Yonai, but asserted that policies of the new cabinet for a settlement of the China conflict would not differ markedly from those adopted by the Abe administration. As for the projected new central regime of China, they stated, the new cabinet would act in accordance with the basic policy approved by the preceding cabinet on Jan. 8, and was expected to give active to the proposed China regime now being organized by Wang Ching-wei.

Domestic Problems

At the same time, the Yonai administration is expected to devote its energies to the solution of various problems at home which, observers said, were important factors in the resignation of the Abe Cabinet. Admiral Yonai's Cabinet, it was pointed out, would constitute a "coalition" government embracing representatives of military, political and financial circles.

With two governments having come and gone in one year, Japanese industrial, commercial, financial and agricultural circles looked forward to the creation of a strong cabinet with a promise of longevity, according to a Tokyo dispatch by *Domei*. Unanimous was the demand for the reform of bureaucratic economic control by allowing the people to have a greater voice in the conduct of planned economy. Creation of a "jig-saw puzzle" cabinet of politicians with little understanding of economic affairs should be shunned, industrialists declared.

Strong Cabinet Demanded

The Japanese press was also unanimous in demanding a strong cabinet to cope with Japan's difficulties at home and abroad.

Analyzing the state of public opinion in the country, the *Yomiuri* adopted the slogan "No Amateurs" and demanded "a leader." The paper enumerated alleged blunders of the Abe Cabinet, including questions of the establishment of a Trade Ministry, abandonment of the Inner Cabinet system, and economic administration.

The *Miyako Shimbun* asserted that the main task of the new Cabinet will be to create more unity between the military groups and the people.

The influential *Asahi Shimbun*, noting the strong desire among the population for a powerful and able Cabinet, stressed that the new government must be extremely competent in economic questions.

The organ of large financial interests, the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo*, expressed the ardent hope that the new Cabinet would effect a sweeping reorganization of the country's economic structure and deal with the fundamental causes of the present crisis.

War Brought Downfall

The *Japan Advertiser*, American-owned daily in Tokyo, said: "The Abe Cabinet, one of the shortest-lived cabinets in Japan's history, has been brought to its downfall by internal conditions which are largely the outcome of the war with China. It relied on foreign policy in the last instance to save it."

Having achieved their objective, 250 members of the Diet who formed an anti-Abe bloc disbanded on Jan. 15, declared a statement issued by the members of the opposition bloc.

While official quarters in Chungking were withholding comment on the new Japanese cabinet, Chinese circles well-informed on Japanese affairs, quoted by *Reuter*, expressed the opinion that the Yonai Cabinet is probably a transitional cabinet in a period of confusion until a more suitable person can be found for tht premiership. Having been educated in England, they said, Admiral Yonai is known as "liberal" in Japan. His selection is probably due to the intention of Japan to adopt an appeasement policy towards Great Britain, America and Russia, and at the same time because of the difficulty for another Army man to control the junior officers in the Army.

Cabinet Without Color

The Cabinet of Admiral Yonai, it was thought, is likely to be without color since he has "neither the complete support of the Army, nor enough support abroad to bring about a change in Japan's international relations."

It is suggested in some circles in Chungking that the main purpose of the selection of Admiral Yonai is to find a person who can face the forthcoming stormy Diet session.

After temporary appeasement of the internal crisis, it is thought, Admiral Yonai is likely to be replaced by some other person who is believed to be capable of liquidating Sino-Japanese issues.

Paper Warns Powers

The influential *Ta Kung Pao* warned the United States, Britain and France that they should "forget at least temporarily" promises made by the Abe Cabinet in Japan because the new Japanese Government headed by Admiral Yonai "will possibly cancel those promises."

The paper referred to such promises as the early reopening of the Yangtsze River as far as Nanking on a limited basis—a promise made by the Abe regime.

"The chief function of the Yonai Cabinet," the paper said, "is to share denunciations with the Army in the Diet and, as the Army's organ, to meet the storms brewing in the Diet.

"Consequently, after the Diet adjourns, the Japanese Cabinet probably will collapse again. Whoever might

Nippon Politicians Congratulate Wang

Press Union photo

Wang Ching-wei, premier-designate in the projected puppet Central Government of China, was visited early in December at his fortified residence on Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, by Japanese politicians who congratulated him on the progress of his "peace" movement. Left to right: Teiichi Nishikawa and Koroku Oguchi, members of the House of Representatives; Fusanosuke Kuhara, president of the Seiyukai Party; Wang Ching-wei; Kenkichi Yoshizawa, member of the House of Peers.

have succeeded Abe would have been a most unfortunate man at any rate, because the objective under the circumstances makes success impossible."

"None Can Save Japan"

"Whatever person will assume the premiership, none can save Japan," asserted the *Central Daily News* in Chungking. The paper made two predictions: 1. worsening of relations between Japan and the United States; 2. intensification of Japanese military operations in China. "Both policies are certain to lead to Japan's ultimate collapse," the journal added.

The resignation of the Abe Cabinet is an unmistakable sign of the imminent collapse of the Japanese military adventure in China. This opinion was unanimously expressed by the Chinese press in Shanghai in commenting on the Japanese cabinet crisis, according to a survey of press comments made by *Kuo Min News Agency* on Jan. 15.

The downfall of the Abe Government would be regarded as "terminating negotiations for the settlement of questions between Japan and the United States," the *Army and Navy Journal* at Washington said. In that case a *modus vivendi* would not replace the Treaty of Commerce, the journal remarked, adding that "unless Japan agrees to respect the Nine-Power Treaty relations will be tense."

Nippon Press Worried

The Japanese press appeared to be considerably worried over the existence of a non-treaty situation between Japan and the United States. The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* said that as it would be impossible for Japan to reach a "provisional agreement" with the United States before Jan. 26, the date of expiration of the Japanese-American trade treaty of 1911, the future of Japanese-American relations now rested entirely in the hands of the American Government. "Washington has *carte blanche* to proceed as it sees fit as to whether or not to grant Japan the same treatment she has enjoyed in the past," the journal remarked.

The *Kokumin Shimbun*, organ of the Japanese Army, was bitter in its remarks against America. Declaring that a Japanese-American non-treaty period cannot be avoided, the paper said that trade relations between the two countries would now be left to the mercy of "irresponsible and arrogant Americans" who advocate an embargo against Japan and expansion of the United States navy.

In the opinion of French political quarters, according to a *Havas* message from Paris, the Japanese cabinet crisis reveals the unsettled state of Japanese politics as a result of the Chinese problem. French observers pointed out that Japan is now at the crossroads, unable to decide whether to seek a rapprochement with Soviet Russia and thereby strengthen the Berlin-Tokyo axis or to try to improve relations with the Western Powers and the United States. While declining to comment on the choice of Admiral Yonai as the new premier, Paris political circles expressed the view that the fact that both Prince Konoye and Gen. S. Hata refused to form a government showed the gravity of the politicial crisis in Japan.

Comment in Rome

Political circles in Rome, according to *Domei*, regard the selection of Admiral Yonai for the premiership as an "effective means of solving difficult problems now confronting Japan," but qualified the view by the remark that the success of the new cabinet would depend on the support of political parties and financial circles.

Despite the assertion by Tokyo political circles that the cabinet change will not affect Japan's approved policy towards the projected Wang Ching-wei regime, it is believed that it will have repercussions on Wang's plans, at least in further delaying their execution. On the very day, Jan. 14, when the Abe Cabinet resigned, reports of dissension in the Wang camp gained wide circulation in Shanghai. *The China Press* gave prominence to a story alleging that an open break had occurred between Wang and three of his leading followers, namely, Chen Kung-po (former minister of industry), Kao Tsung-wu (former director of the Asiatic Affairs Department of the Foreign Office) and Tao Hsi-sheng (former member of the Central Political Council). The split was said to be so serious that it was beyond patching up at least for the time being. Mr. Chen was alleged to have left Shanghai for Hongkong on December 31, while Messrs. Kao and Tao followed shortly after.

Denial by Wang Organ

The China Press report drew an indignant denial from the *China News Agency*, organ of Wang Ching-wei, which branded the report as "pure fabrication" with the object of causing dissension among Wang's followers. The agency further characterised the report as a "trick designed to obtain information as to the whereabouts of certain leaders of the Peace Movement."

Indicating that he is making further efforts to hasten the formation of his puppet government, Wang Ching-wei was reported to be proceeding to Tsingtao shortly for a conference with Wang Keh-min and Liang Hung-chih, heads of the Peiping and Nanking regimes. An attempt is expected to be made by Wang to secure the cooperation of the Peiping and Nanking puppet chiefs so that the two regimes may be dissolved in favor of a central administration which Wang now hopes to inaugurate on or after Chinese New Year's Day, Feb. 8.

An emphatic denial of reports alleging that Wang Ching-wei had reached an understanding with the National Government at Chungking concerning his plans for the proposed

"Business as Usual"

new "central regime" was voiced by the Foreign Office spokesman on Jan. 11. He emphasized that the Chinese Government had nothing to do with any puppet regime, *de facto* or *de jure*.

Puppet Regime in Canton?

Well-informed quarters in Chungking believed that early establishment of a puppet regime in Canton by Wang Ching-wei was likely. They claimed that despite the formation of the proposed central government of China under Wang by the Japanese, the Peiping and Nanking regimes would remain more or less beyond the control of Wang, who therefore must seek the establishment of his own foothold elsewhere. Under present circumstances, they stated, Canton seems to be the only logical place where Wang could hope to establish a regime.

The reported "peace" compromise recently reached between Japan and the Wang Ching-wei regime was formulated for the specific purpose of establishing an "anti-Comintern defense," competent observers in Chungking told *United Press* last week.

Japan's Anti-Sovietism

Pointing out that Japan can never forget her traditional anti-Russian policy, these circles said that one of the most significant points of the compromise peace agreement was the fact that Russo-Japanese relations are still continuing. The mutual recognition of Wang's new "Central Government" and "Manchukuo" indicated Japan's desire to construct an "iron wall" against Russia stretching from the Amur River to the Pearl River, these sources claimed.

Another puppet army, presumably supporting Wang Ching-wei, made its appearance in Canton last week, when it was revealed by *Domei* that a "Peace and National Salvation Army" had been organized with Lt.-Gen. Lu Chun-yung, vice-president of the Canton Peace Maintenance Commission, as its commander. Objectives of this puppet force, according to *Domei*, are the ousting of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, restoration of peace and eradication of Communism.

Ku Said in Chungking

The movements of Ku Meng-yu, former minister of railways and associate of Wang Ching-wei, formed a subject of controversy between the Chungking and Wang Ching-wei presses. According to a Chungking report, Ku recently visited Chungking and conferred with government leaders, pledging his loyalty to the cause of resistance against Japanese aggression. This report elicited an emphatic denial from Wang's *China News Agency*, which claimed that Ku had never visited Chungking. According to the Wang organ, Ku's sympathies undoubtedly lie with the cause of peace, though he has not ventured to emerge from retirement as his health does not permit him taking up politics at the present time.

Simultaneously with the reported conference of the puppets in Tsingtao, officials of the Liaison Office in China of the Asia Development Board met at Nanking last week-end to discuss further questions concerning the establishment of the projected Wang Ching-wei government. Presided over by Lt.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa, governor of the Asia Development Board, the meeting, attended by the directors of the Liaison Office in China and leading officers of the Japanese Army in Nanking, approved the policies relating to the establishment of the projected Wang Ching-wei government, which had previously been approved by the Japanese Cabinet.

Lt.-Gen. Yanagawa explained at the meeting what appeared to be discrepancies between the basic policies and special regional conditions. He also touched on the three principles of friendly relations, joint anti-Comintern and economic cooperation as contained in the Konoye statement and their references to the basic policies relating to the new Government. Lt.-Gen. Yanagawa made a special trip to Nanking by air from Japan to attend the meeting.

NEW CABINET'S POLICY

Following his investiture as premier on Jan. 16, Admiral Yonai issued a statement to the press in which he declared that the settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict will have precedence over all problems facing the new government. He compared the present political situation to a tripod which should have legs of the same length to maintain its balance. The three legs he described as (1) Settlement of the China conflict; (2) international questions; and (3) domestic politics.

Affirming his intention of following the basic policy laid down by the preceding cabinet of Gen. Abe in dealing with the situation in China, Admiral Yonai declared that he was convinced that a new central government of China would soon be born.

In a public statement issued after the first meeting of his cabinet, Admiral Yonai declared that readjustment of Japan's relations with other nations from an independent standpoint will be one of the major aims of the new government. He affirmed that he would support the establishment of a new central government in China.

Friendly relations with all nations were seen as possible by Hachiro Arita, new foreign minister in the Yonai Cabinet. "There is no reason why, if we befriend one country, we should be the enemy of another," he said, but added that the anti-Comintern Pact "is still alive."

Enforcement by the new Finance Minister, Yukio Sakurauchi, of measures to stabilize national war-time economic control and to prevent inflation were forecast by financial circles in Tokyo, according to a survey made by *Domei*.

In order to enable the new Government to readjust matters precipitated by the recent cabinet crisis, Admiral Yonai was understood to be seeking a 10-day adjournment of the Diet, which is scheduled to reconvene on Jan. 21.

The Japanese press agreed almost unanimously that the Yonai Cabinet was much stronger than the previous administration under Gen. Abe. The success of the new cabinet depended, however, on the amount of cooperation given by Army and political party circles, Tokyo newspapers believed.

Hongkong Rumors

The current visit in Hongkong of Hsu Shih-ying, former Chinese ambassador to Japan, and Dr. C. T. Wang, former foreign minister, gave rise to rumors from both Japanese and Wang Ching-wei sources. Dr. Wang recently arrived at Hongkong from Manila. *Domei* reported that Dr. Wang's return was for the purpose of assisting Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui in negotiations with foreign envoys now assembling in Chungking, while the Wang Ching-wei organ, the *China News Agency*, alleged that Dr. Wang aimed to succeed Dr. Wang Chung-hui as foreign minister while the latter may be appointed to the presidency of the Executive Yuan.

Mr. Hsu, who is now chairman of the National Relief Commission, was said to have brought with him a complete diplomatic program which the Chungking Government recently decided upon. Dr. Wang and Mr. Hsu were reportedly discussing the program as to its practicability of execution.

Nippon Spokesman Denies Egg Monopoly is Planned

Denial that a subsidiary of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha was planning a monopoly of China's huge egg trade was made by a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai on Monday of last week. The spokesman based the denial on information said to have been obtained from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

It was in Monday morning's *China Press* last week that the alleged monopoly plan received publicity. According to the paper, the monopoly was to be exercised by the Cheng Hwa Company, a subsidiary of the Japanese firm, which came into existence on New Year's Day. This company, it was stated, had already sent its buyers into the villages and was functioning with the aid of the local Japanese military and puppet regimes. In six days, the paper added, the company had already cut severely into the dwindling trading opportunities (in eggs) of both Chinese and foreign establishments.

Japanese Demolish German Monument in Tsingtao

German and other foreign circles in Tsingtao are reported to have been stirred by the action of the Japanese-sponsored Tsingtao Municipal Government in demolishing the well-known waterfront monument to Captain Paul Jaeschke, first governor of Tsingtao under German occupation, and replacing it by a monument to the "New Order in East Asia," *Reuter* reported last week. The unveiling of the new monument was to take place on Jan. 10.

Japan Rejects French Protest on Rail Bombing; Fierce Fighting in Kwangsi

INTERNATIONAL repercussions of Japanese bombing raids on the Yunnan section of the narrow-gauge railway that runs from French Indo-China to Kunming, capital of Yunnan province, were heard late last week when, on Jan. 12, Japan curtly rejected a protest of the French Government against the destructive bombing of the line, which, the envoy pointed out, was French property.

In a note handed to M. Charles Arsene-Henry, the French Ambassador in Tokyo, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, asserted that the bombings of the railroad were being carried out solely because of military necessity and that there was consequently no ground for the French protest. Large quantities of military and quasi-military supplies were being moved along the railroad in the direction of Chungking, Admiral Nomura said, thereby strengtheningg the regime of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Japan, he said, was determined to end this traffic.

Japan Denies Ultimatum

The *Shanghai Evening Post* reported on Jan. 12 that Japan had delivered a virtual ultimatum to the French Government in which threat was made to bomb and destroy every bridge on the Yunnan section of the railroad unless the French Government ordered a cessation of Chinese war material shipments over the line before Jan. 23. A spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office promptly denied that any such ultimatum had been delivered and described the *Post* report as "groundless," *Domei* reported.

Traffic on the railway, according to a *Domei* report, was suspended again on Jan. 7 when Japanese naval bombers scored direct hits on a high trestle bridge at a point between Mengtze, in Yunnan, and the French-Indo-China border. Damage, it was stated, would take at least three weeks, and possibly three months, to repair.

A minor embroilment between Japan and the Portuguese colony of Macao, which is near to Canton, was reported by *Domei* on Jan. 12. Japanese authorities in Canton, it was stated, complained that the Macao authorities had broken a pledge to control anti-Japanese activity by permitting a branch of the Kuomintang to meet in the colony.

Fighting Around Nanning

Chinese reports late last week and early this week asserted that fierce fighting was in progress around Nanning, former capital of Kwangsi province. Sanguinary battles were said to be taking place in the passes northeast of the city. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was reported to be proceeding to Kweilin, present capital of the province and it was predicted that Chinese forces would shortly launch a large-scale counter-offensive against the Japanese.

Reports received in Chungking from Kwangsi, it was reported in the local Chinese press, gave accounts of big aerial battles over Liuchow last week-end. It was claimed that eight Japanese planes had been shot down. A *Domei* report from Nanning on Jan. 16, however, asserted that Japanese air forces "completely dominated the skies above Kwangsi province," all Chinese aircraft and anti-aircraft positions having "disappeared."

The same agency, in a dispatch from Canton on Jan. 11, announced that Japanese forces were in "absolute control" of the highway leading from Nanning to the sea. This was in denial of Chinese claims that Japanese forces in southern Kwangsi had been isolated as a result of Chinese flanking movements.

In an interview published in the Hongkong *Ta Kung Pao* last week, Mr. Maurice E. Sheahan, American highway export who has been advising the Chinese highway administration, declared that the temporary suspension of the flow of supplies over the Nanning highway into interior China, due to military operations, was of minor importance, since with the close of the rainy season an unlimited quantity of goods could be brought into China over other and more thoroughly conditioned highways. He referred in particular to the Burma-Yunnan highway, which, he said, had remained open throughout the rainy season, including periods when even the Burma Railway was forced to suspend operations.

Japanese Writers Appeal

An unusual chapter in the Sino-Japanese fighting in the Nanning area was revealed in Chungking on Jan. 15, according to *Reuter*. Several well-known Japanese writers, at present cooperating with the Chinese authorities, it was stated, broadcast in Japanese at the height of the fighting in the hills northeast of Nanning, urging the Japanese soldiers not to fight for their militarists. Six Japanese writers, led by Wataru Kaji, participated in broadcasts six nights in succession. The move had some success, it was stated, for although the Japanese troops did not surrender, the Chinese attacks met with little resistance.

Chinese reports early this week, mostly from Hongkong, said that Chinese troops were pushing southward along the Canton-Hankow Railway and that vanguards had ap-

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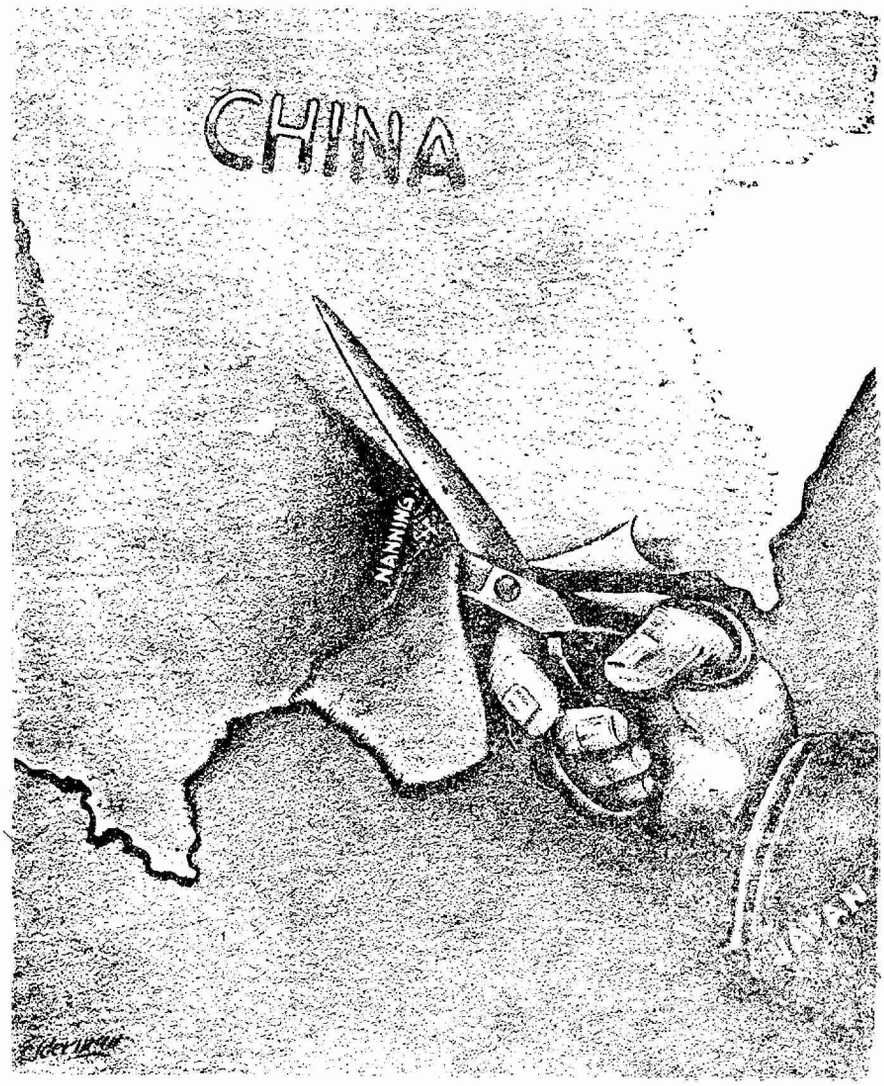

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proached the Canton suburbs. Japanese troops stationed at Chuntien and Sinkia, north of Canton, had been wiped out, it was claimed. The *Sin Wan Pao* reported from Chungking on Jan. 14 that Gen. Chang Fah-kwei, commander of Chinese troops in northern Kwangtung, had ordered the capture of Canton "in the near future." A special reward has reportedly been offered to the Chinese unit which captures the City of Rams.

Fighting in Hupeh

Fierce fighting has been reported during the past week on the fronts of southern and central Hupeh. Chinese claim to have inflicted heavy losses on Japanese forces, while the Japanese claim that Chinese forces have been routed.

On Jan. 13, according to a *Reuter* report from Chungking, Chinese forces in northern Kiangsi were approaching the western outskirts of Tehan, north of Nanchang, the provincial capital, which is under Japanese occupation.

Lieut.-Col. Masuo Miura, commander of the Japanese garrison at Luchow, in Anhwei province, was killed on Jan. 4 while directing mopping-up operations in central Anhwei, according to a *Domei* report from Nanking on Jan. 12.

Puppet Police Mutiny

More than 700 policemen organized by the puppet regime at Hsinyang, in Honan province, mutinied against their Japanese officers on Jan. 7 and surrendered to Chinese forces, according to a Loyang report in the *Chinese-American Daily News*.

A Japanese military train was dynamited by Chinese guerrillas near Fengtsun, on the Peiping-Hankow Railway in southern Hopei, on the night of Jan. 12, *Kuo Min* reported. Field guns and other munitions were destroyed and numerous Japanese soldiers killed or wounded, the report said.

The *Sin Wan Pao* reported early this week that serious fighting had broken out in various districts of Shantung province. At Kaomi, it was stated, more than 200 Japanese soldiers were killed in an encounter with Chinese forces, while at Anchiu more than 500 were killed when they attacked Chinese troops.

Communist-Kuomintang Friction

A *Domei* report from Hongkong on Jan. 11 announced that fighting between Communist troops of the Eighth Route Army and Kuomintang forces had broken out at Tsisia, Chaoyuan and Yuncheng in Shantung province. Cannon fire was also reported to have been exchanged between the Eighth Route Army and Central Government troops in southern Shansi, as an outgrowth of ill-feeling between Communist troops and anti-Communistic militarists, including Gens. Chang Yin-wu and Chao Hsiang-yun. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had ordered an early settlement of these conflicts, it was stated.

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Nippon-Soviet Trade Parleys Under Way

Formal negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial agreement between Japan and the U.S.S.R. were started in Moscow on Jan. 10 when, according to a *Domei* report from the Soviet capital, Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Ambassador, called on Mr. M. Mikoyan, Soviet Trade Commissar.

One of the results of the parleys, the Tokyo *Hochi Shimbun* declared on Jan. 11, would be the resumption of regular freight service between the U.S.S.R. and Japan via Vladivostok and Tsuruga. This service was suspended several years ago.

Closer ties between Japan and the U.S.S.R. were advocated in the same paper on the same day by Mr. Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese ambassador to Rome and one-time leading advocate and defender of the Anti-Comintern Pact. Recent events had proved, the writer said, that it was virtually impossible for Japan to reach an agreement with America on Japan's proposed program for China. Japan should therefore seek a non-aggression pact with the U.S.S.R., since this would help her to finally dispose of the "China affair."

Manchukuo-Soviet Trade Treaty to be Considered

A commercial treaty between Manchukuo and the U.S.S.R. will be considered if the border conference between the two countries produces satisfactory results, Gen. Chang Ching-hui, Manchukuo premier, declared on Jan. 9, according to a *Domei* report from Hsinking. Readjustment of relations between Manchukuo and the U.S.S.R., he added, was "most desirable."

Hongkong Authorities Detain Soviet Vessel

Intercepting and detaining the Soviet freighter *Selenga* (2,500 tons) —first such incident in China waters since the outbreak of World War II— the British navy last Saturday took the vessel into Hongkong in order to examine the cargo for "contraband." The ship was still under detention early this week, but the Hongkong authorities, according to *Reuter*, emphasized that she was in no sense regarded as a prize.

The same day the *Selenga* was intercepted (it was presumed that she was bound for a Soviet Far Eastern port at the time), the Hongkong Government *Gazette* published a lengthy "black list" of German goods said to have been taken to the Portuguese colony of Macao before the outbreak of war and which are allegedly being exported back to Hongkong at the present time.

A report, quoting a foreign source in Hongkong, appeared late last week in the local British-owned Chinese evening paper, the *Ta Ying Yih Pao*, in which the sensational assertion was made that Germany had been negotiating with Japan to secure the latter's assent to the establishment of a German submarine base in South China waters in exchange for a promise by Germany to sink foreign ships carrying munitions to China.

Chinese Loot Rice Shops in Canton

Ten rice shops in Japanese-occupied Canton were looted on Jan. 11 during disorders resulting from the currency situation, *Reuter* reported from the southern city. Traders, it was stated, had refused to accept Kwangtung currency, while Chinese national currency, discounted 60 per cent against Japanese military yen, failed to improve. Rice shops accepted Chinese national currency, but only after doubling their prices.

A *Reuter* report from Peiping on Jan. 14 asserted that a growing shortage of cereals was creating a serious situation in North China. The shortage was due, in part, to the summer floods last year and lack of railway freight cars for transportation, the report said, but the situation had been worsened by arbitrary price-fixing and the commandeering of stocks by the Japanese and puppet authorities. Japanese residents of Peiping, it was pointed out, are receiving their cereal requirements from official organizations at official prices, but the Chinese population, and particularly the poorer sections, have difficulty in getting any supplies at any price.

Professors of Tokyo University Said Guilty

Professor Hyoe Ouchi of the Tokyo Imperial University, two assistant professors of the same university and 17 other allegedly radical theorists were found guilty of violating the Peace Preservation Law when facing the Tokyo District Criminal Court on January 10.

The so-called "popular front" advocates were rounded up on December 1, 1937, and will be given a public trial. They have been released temporarily until a verdict will be returned against them at the impending trial. Other "popular frontists" who will stand trial will be those belonging to the so-called Professors' or Labor-Farmer group who are accused of having attempted to establish a "popular front" movement in Japan two years ago. The nucleus of this movement was to have been the Japanese Proletarian Party and the National Federation of Labor.

The list of those who will appear before the court, covers all the leading figures out of 400 who were arrested on the occasion of the wholesale anti-Red purge two years ago.

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GORDON CAMPBELL
Marshal of the United States Court for China.

Restrictions on Wharves at Tsingtao Relaxed

Military restrictions on the use of wharves and warehouses in Tsingtao were "further relaxed" on Jan. 13, the Japanese Army and Navy announced in a joint communique issued in the Shantung port.

The action was taken "in view of various circumstances," according to the announcement.

The Big Harbor was thrown open to the vessels of third-party Powers on March 25 last year, but wharfage facilities were restricted, the Japanese military and naval authorities asserting that they required the space for the landing of military and naval effectives as well as supplies.

Chinese Stamps Can Now Be Bought With Yen

The Chinese Post Office in Shanghai is now accepting Japanese currency in payment for postage stamps, the exchange rate having been fixed at one yen to $1.25 in Chinese currency. The decision to accept Japanese currency became effective on Jan. 15. In commenting on the decision, the Chinese newspaper *Hwa Pao* referred to it as "a flagrant violation of China's laws and ordinances," adding that the quotation of Japanese currency higher than the Chinese dollar "shows that the Japanese are making another effort to lower the credit of Chinese legal tender notes."

'Round World President Ships to Call Here Again

Announcement was made last Sunday by the local office of the American President Lines (former Dollar Line) that Shanghai is again to be made a port of call for their round-the-world liners. This means that the liners *President Garfield, President Adams, President Harrison* and *President Polk* will appear once more in the Whangpoo after an absence of more than two and a half years. The first of the world-girdling ships to arrive will be the *President Garfield*, which sailed from New York on Dec. 29 and is due here on Feb. 13. To permit the liners to call here, the usual call at Yokohama has been eliminated from the schedules, it was announced.

Fire Destroys Another Colony of Hut-Dwellers

More than 2,500 Chinese coolies and factory workers were rendered homeless on Jan. 12 when a village of some 500 straw huts, located in Japanese-controlled territory off Kiaochow Road, went up in flames. Several of the inhabitants are believed to have lost their lives. It was the second such conflagration in Shanghai within a period of two weeks. The previous blaze occurred on Dec. 28, when a shanty village off Great Western Road was partly destroyed. Some 600 huts housing about 3,000 people were razed, as reported in *The Review* for Jan. 6.

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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of the Review.

December 27

Japanese air armada totalling 101 bombers staged four raids at Lanchow, Kansu capital, yesterday morning. Number of casualties reported small, but property damage heavy. Many fires broke out throughout the city. Lanchow again bombed today by 98 Japanese planes.

The Japanese lost 43,800 men out of a total of 100,000 casualties suffered between December 1 and December 25 as a result of the simultaneous Chinese attacks on all fronts, it was officially announced in Chungking.

The Japanese attempt to reach the French Indo-China border by occupying Lungchow and Chengnankwan had ended in disaster, according to Chinese reports received in Chungkiang. The reports claimed that in a big battle near Yashuitan, on the highway to the Indo-China border south of Lungchow, the Chinese forces, after 24 hours' fighting, succeeded in driving back the Japanese after having allegedly inflicted on them some 1,000 casualties.

Severe fighting continuing in the hills northeast of Nanning; efforts of the Japanese to break through the Chinese cordon resulted in their defeat in the battle of Yashuitan, according to Chinese field dispatch. Chinese forces in Suiyuan on Christmas Eve broke through the Japanese lines and reached the suburbs of Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan, where fighting now going on, according to Chinese reports. Paotow occupied by the Chinese on Dec. 21, Chinese claimed.

In Kwangtung and Kiangsi, the Japanese now counter-attacking.

Japan facing another cabinet crisis, as the Diet re-convoked. Some 250 members of the Lower House yesterday passed a resolution expressing non-confidence in the Abe cabinet and demanding its resignation before January 21.

Two unidentified Chinese, believed to be of pro-Chungking sympathies, reported kidnapped in the French Concession of Shanghai allegedly by a mixed party of Chinese and Japanese.

The Executive Yuan at its meeting yesterday decided to create a string of customs stations near the front line to ban the entry Japanese goods into "Free China."

Eminali Sipahi, new Turkish Minister, presented his credentials to Chairman Lin Sun of the Chinese Government.

The Burmese Goodwill Mission to China returned to Burma via Burma-Yunnan Highway.

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December 28

Fierce fighting raging at Takaofengyi, halfway between Nanning and Wuming, said Chungking military spokesman, adding that the Chinese were encircling the Japanese forces in the entire area. He denied that the Japanese had occupied Lungchow and Chennankwan on the Indo-China border. The Japanese barely reached the suburbs of the two towns before they were driven back by the Chinese, the spokesman said.

The Japanese continuing their advance along the Canton-Hankow Railway from Canton, Chinese reports from Chungking stated. A Japanese column on the railway was attempting to cross the Pa river, while two others were advancing along the highway east of the railway.

Lanchow suffered the third mass air raid by 98 Japanese bombers.

Japanese troops in Inner Mongolia were being hard pressed by the recent Chinese offensive, and their casualties in the fighting at Paotow totalled 100 dead, including a full colonel, it was admitted by the Japanese military spokesman at Peiping.

Premier N. Abe, referring to the resolution of non-confidence passed by a group of Diet members, declared that his cabinet would not resign but would go ahead with its plans for disposing of the China conflict with redoubled effort. Premier Abe also admitted that the possibility of a new American-Japanese commercial treaty prior to Jan. 26, 1940, was very remote.

Expressing the conviction that Japan's desire to re-examine her relations with China was being solidified, Wang Ching-wei issued a statement to commemorate the first anniversary of his peace movement launched on Dec. 29, 1938. Wang said he felt shameful to be still living in this world, in view of the fact that his associate, Dr. Tseng Chung-min, had been assassinated.

*
**

December 29

Chinese claimed gains in Kwangtung, Shansi and Kiangsi fronts. Chinese troops said to have trapped a Japanese force north of Canton yesterday and allegedly inflicted some 2,000 casualties. In the fighting in southwest Shansi during the past three days and nights, the Japanese reportedly lost some 1,500 men. Japanese casualties in the Nanchang area during the past week totalled more than 2,000, Chinese reports claimed.

Chinese forces had left 1,218,452 dead on the battlefields from July, 1937 to December, 1939, a communique issued by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters claimed.

Lt.-Gen. Masaharu Homma, commander of the Japanese Garrison in North China, declared (yesterday) that should America apply an embargo against Japan the latter might possibly declare war on China.

Another Chinesee, Mao Shu-feng, proprietor of a printing shop in the French Concession of Shanghai, kidnapped by a party of armed Japanese plainclothesmen of the Japanese Army's Special Service Section.

*
**

December 30

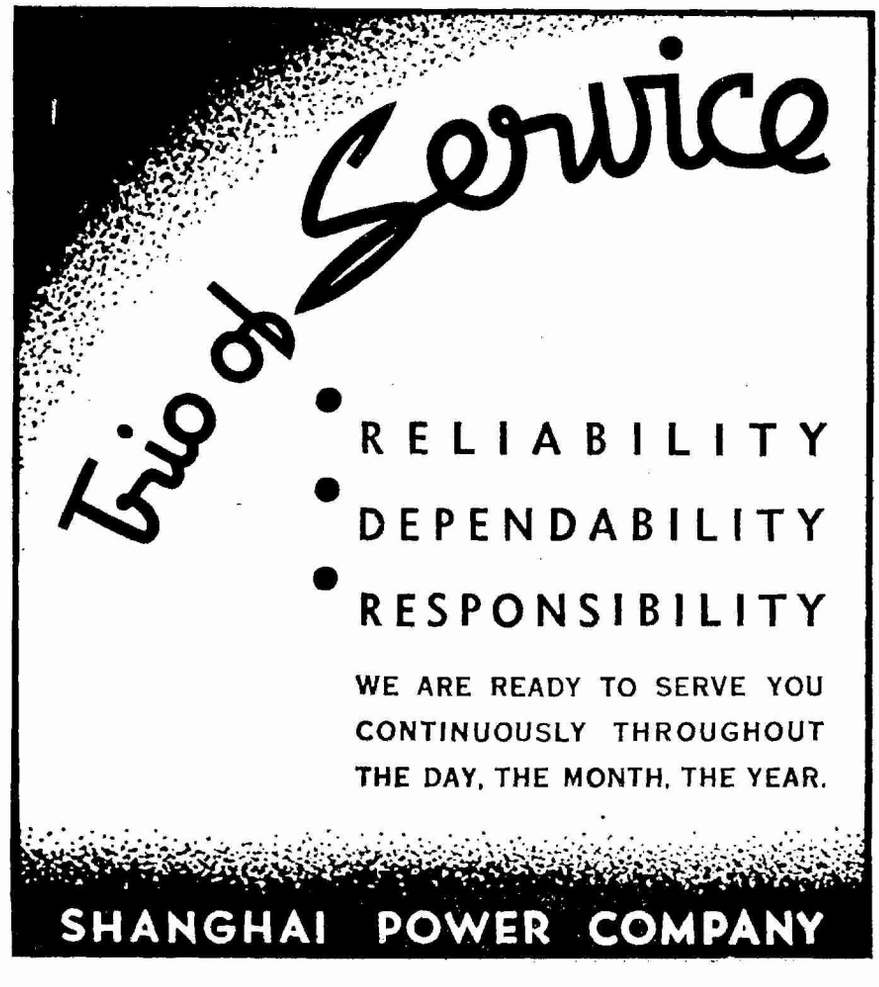
Seven Japanese bombers raided Ichang, Yangtse port above Hankow, and killed 70 persons. The American Church Mission compound damaged.

Severe fighting prevailing in central Hupeh north of Chunghsiang, where the Japanese were said to have suffered more than 2,000 casualties during the past fortnight.

Heavy fighting also continuing north of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Lt.-Col. Donowaki, Japanese army officer, who arrived at Peiping from Paotow yesterday, admitted that the fighting at Paotow was "severer than we had expected" and the Chinese 35th Army under the command of Gen. Fu Tso-yi advanced to the very gates of the city. About 100 Chinese soldiers succeeded in entering the city, the Japanese officer said.

A sum of $21,000,000 was spent in 1939 for the relief of civilian war re-



Who's Who in China

Yang Tso-ngan, Government official; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1898; graduate of French School, Peking; division chief, Directorate of Statistics, National Government, Nanking; Director, Bureau of Statistics,

Yang Tso-ngan (Yang Tso-an)
楊 綽 菴

Kwangsi; Director, Bureau of Lands, Hupeh; Director, Bureau of Industry and Commerce, Kiangsi; now, member of the Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction; contributor to the Kwangsi Year Book and Hupeh Year Book; address: Kiangsi Provincial Government, Taiho, Kiangsi.

fugees in China, according to Hsu Shih-ying, Chairman of the National Relief Commission.

The Chinese armies still powerful after more than two years' fighting, said the **Manchester Guardian**. Japan may win many sweeping victories and yet not know how to win a war, the journal remarked.

***

December 31

Japanese troops occupied Yingtak, important town on Canton-Hankow Railway, 100 kilometers north of Canton.

Japanese naval communique claimed that 22 Chinese planes were shot down in the air battle over Liuchow, northern Kwangsi, on Dec. 29. Only one Japanese plane was lost, the communique said.

British military authorities at Hongkong were advised that Japanese troops were withdrawing from thet entire Kowloon Leased Territories border.

In a recent exchange of telegrams the premier of Thailand, Luang Lumpul Songram, assured Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that Thailand would furnish adequate protection of life and property of all Chinese residents in Siam, the **Central News Agency** reported.

Huge Death Toll in Virginia Mine Blast

Up to Monday of this week, 76 bodies had been recovered from a coal mine in Batley, West Virginia (U.S.A.) where a disastrous underground explosion occurred on Jan. 11. Eighty-five men were trapped in the mine when the blast occurred, while two others were killed outright. The disaster was described as the worst of its kind in the United States in a decade.

Finnish Fund Passes The $10,000 Mark

New, numerous and substantial contributions to the Friends of Finland Fund had brought the totals to £34. 10. 0d, U.S.$110 and Ch.$10,357.60 by Jan. 15, the Finnish Legation in Shanghai announced this week, while additional donations to the Finnish Red Cross brought the totals in that fund up to Swedish Kronen 50 and Ch.$7,036. Latest contributions to the Friends of Finland Fund were as follows:

S. J. F. Jensen, $50; N. Griesing, $50; A Russian Girl, $1; Anonymous, $25; I. Bugin, $3; E. C. Parker, $10; Paul Granousky, $1; Anonymous, $20; Dave Gill, $5; I. V. Striker, $5; M. Angel, $5; V. J. Demetrioff, $3; I. Hassick, $2; Anonymous, $25; J. Davidson, $20; Mme. Claude Riviere, $10; F. K. Wiessum, $25; W. van Heusden, $5; K. E. Dik, $5; de Haan, $5; Dr. L. Vieron, $75; William F. Abbott, $15; Henry H. Cohen, $50; Staff of China Realty Co., $102; "A Group of Smoke-Eating Sympathizers," $65; H. E. Middleton, $50; Gande, Price, Ltd., $100; C. G. Riem, $25; H. A. Angels, $25; E. de Jong, $25; H. Sandeman, $20; J. Duinker, $10; A. U. Fox, $50; Rev. & Mrs. F. W. Weaver $50; J. H. J., $50; Jo Justafre, $10; An American, $50; "From Votkinzeff," $10; De la part de l'Ambassade de France, U.S.$100; Anonymous, $100; Mr. Frisk, $50; Mr. Hartzenbush, $5; Mr. & Mrs. Haskal $10; X. Y. Z., $100; Anonymous, $50; K. M., $10; C. L. Shaw, $100; J., $10; Dr. Roman Zicker, $10; D. I. Baroukh, $20; G.D.J., $20; Staff of Henningsen Produce Co., $283; A Swede, $200; J. A. Thompson and Co., $20; Edwin Marks, $10; "My Small Mite, $1; H. M. Wilbur, $10; Dr. & Mrs. Hylbert, $5; E. E. Wallwork, $10; M. Boniface, $10.

All contributions are being received at the Finnish Legation, Astrid Apartments, 301 Route Cardinal Mercier, Shanghai.

More Soviet Army Advisers Reach Sian

The number of Russian military advisers in Sian, capital of Shensi, has been considerably augmented in the past few months, according to a party of foreigners who arrived in Tsingtao last week by way of Chengchow and Kaifeng, passing from Chinese into Japanese-controlled territory.

The travellers were quoted by *Reuter* as saying that Sian, far from having been "obliterated," as claimed by the Japanese after their heavy raids last October, presented a comparatively normal appearance.

The Drum-Tower, age-old landmark in the center of the town, has had one of its corners blown away; the Y.W.C.A. Hostel has disappeared — only a crater remains; the Bank of China and the modern Guest House have been damaged. Otherwise, there are few signs of destruction.

The visitors added that the morale of the people continued to be amazingly high. Merchants, however, were experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining goods to sell.

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Men and Events

Sir Herbert Phillips, who retired from the position of Consul-General at Shanghai this week, had spent 42 years in the British Consular Service in China. Sir Herbert sailed on Tuesday aboard the President Coolidge and will proceed home to England by way of the United States. There was a large crowd, including a guard of

Sir Herbert Phillips

honor of East Surreys and Seaforth Highlanders at the jetty on Monday afternoon when he went aboard the tender. Among those present were C. E. Gauss, American Consul-General; M. Baudez, French Consul-General, and many officials from the British Consulate and Embassy. Sir Herbert's successor here will be A. H. George, who previously occupied the post of Commercial Counsellor to the British Embassy. Mr. George was also at the jetty to say farewell to the departing Consul-General. In an address delivered at a farewell dinner in his honor given by the British Chamber of Commerce and China Association, Sir Herbert predicted a return of prosperity to Shanghai. He said that Shanghai's powers of recuperation had been demonstrated on many occasions in the past.

*

Chow Erh-wei, head of the Peiping Provisional Government's publicity bureau, and two section chiefs of the same department, have been arrested on the charge of embezzling funds of the puppet administration. According to *United Press* report, based on an article in the official newspaper, *Hsin Min Pao*, Chow and his subordinates had pocketed subscription funds received from officials for copies of the official government gazette which all officials are required to take. The order for the arrests was issued by Wang Keh-min, who had failed to receive his paper and started an investigation.

Dr. W. B. Pettus, director of the Peiping Union Language School, who has been visiting in Chungking, has gone to the United States. He arrived in Shanghai last week and departed on the President Coolidge.

*

According to a report in the *Shun Pao* (Jan. 14) the Bearn Apartments on Avenue Joffre, French Concession, have been sold to a Chinese syndicate for $2,500,000. The purchasers were thought to be residents of Hongkong.

*

Hans Adolf Bieling has been appointed district manager of the Texas Company (China) Ltd., in place of George Alfred Flynn, who has been transferred to other duties, according to an announcement of the Company this week.

*

James Lee, former proprietor of the Lee Building on Avenue Edward VII, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States where he visited his son who was in school in California. Mr. Lee's son returned with him.

*

The new Theater Law in Japan, which became effective on Jan. 1, prohibits smoking in theaters, except in smoking rooms provided for the purpose. The proprietors are compelled to give a five-minute intermission every two hours. Employees must be given one day off each month and must be specially trained to assist the audience in the event of emergencies. Members of the audience are prohibited from crowding backstage to obtain autographs of popular actors.

Oil tanks valued at U. S. $300,000, belonging to the Texas Company at Wenchow, Chekiang province, were destroyed by fire, according to a report published in the *National Herald* on Jan. 14. The origin of the fire was unknown, according to the report.

*

A son, Josiah Calvin III, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Josiah C. McCracken at Atlantic City, N. J., this week. Mr. McCracken is a senior student in the University of Pennsylvania Medical chool at Philadelphia and is a son of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken of Shanghai.

*

The Central Trust Company, a financial organ of the National Government, is planning the removal of its head office from Hongkong to Chungking, according to a report in the *China Evening News*.. Yeh Tsu-tang, manager, has just returned to Hongkong following a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking.

*

Toshi Go, formerly connected with the Shanghai office of the South Manchuria Railway Company, has been appointed managing-director and editor of the *Japan Times*, English-language daily in Tokyo, which is generally regarded as the unofficial organ of the Foreign Office. Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, formerly in the diplomatic service, who has edited the paper for the past nine years, has resigned and will devote himself to the so-called orthodox faction of the Seiyukai political party. Mr. Go was a commissioner to the New York World's Fair last year.

Major J. M. McHugh, Assistant U. S. Naval Attache at the American Embassy in Chungking, is visiting in Shanghai.

*

A son, Michael Prafford, was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. T. McClellan at the Country Hospital on Jan. 13. Mr. McClellan is the manager in China for Mackay Radio.

*

C. Yates McDaniel, correspondent for the *Associated Press* at Hongkong, and Mrs. McDaniel, departed for the United States on vacation this week. They travelled on the President Coolidge.

*

Miss Vanya Oakes, who represented the *United Press* in West China, spoke on conditions in the western Chinese provinces before the China Aid Information Exchange in New York on December 1. Dr. Maurice Williams presided.

*

Sir Victor Sassoon, head of the Sassoon interests in Shanghai, is planning to depart shortly on a business trip to the United States. He spent considerable time in the United States last year, having made the trip from Honolulu to New York by airplane.

*

A son, John, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Hsu at St. Paul Hospital, Hongkong on Jan. 6. Mr. Hsu, formerly Chinese editor of *The China Press*, was graduated from the University of Michigan. In recent years he has held numerous official positions, including director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance.

*

George Shecklen, former manager of Radio Corporation of America in China and commercial manager of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., at Shanghai, has been appointed director of the Commercial Department of the head office in New York. Floyd R. James, Jr. has been appointed manager here in succession to Mr. Shecklen.

*

Herman Young was re-elected chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin at the annual meeting of the organization held last week. Other officers included W. P. Coltman, first vice-president; A. G. Muldoon, second vice-president; E. W. Torrey, treasurer; J. D. Haynes, secretary; committeemen, R. T. Evans, D. D. McKay, W. A. Gherardi, H. A. Lucker and H. Hodes.

Among 121 foreigners who have applied for citizenship in the Commonwealth of the Philippines, under the new law which went into effect on Jan. 10, were 62 Chinese, six Britons and five Japanese. Dr. Gregorio Lim, well - known Chinese physician, was listed among the Chinese.

*

Lieut.-Colonel Miura, described as the "King of Attack" of the Japanese Army, was killed in a fight with Chinese guerrillas at Tachushan, near Liuan, Western Anhwei, according to *Kuomin* report on Jan. 11. Col. Miura was a graduate of the 24th class of the Japanese Military Officers Academy.

*

Kiang Yung, once Vice-Minister of Justice in the Peking Government and later a practicing lawyer in Shanghai, has been appointed president of Chao Yang College at Chungking. He will succeed Chang Chih-peng, who has resigned. Chao Yang College was removed to Chungking following the Japanese invasion of north China in 1937.

*

Miss Helen Kuo, Chinese young woman journalist, previously employed on the London *Daily Mail*, recently arrived in New York to supervise publication of her new book, "Peach Path," scheduled to be issued shortly by Methuen. Miss Kuo is a graduate of the University of Shanghai and worked for a time on the *China Times*. Miss Kuo has also written two scenarios.

*

All Germans connected with industrial establishments and mines who are exposed to excessive heat, are being supplied with regular quotas of Chinese tea, according to a report by *United Press*. The report stated that Germany had obtained a large quantity of tea as a result of the new Russo-German pact, sufficient to provide 300,000 German heavy laborers with one liter each daily.

*

A more intensive drive for foreign trade is forecasted in the report of the Tokyo Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Jan. 13 stating that the number of Japanese commercial attaches stationed abroad is to be increased from 24 to 80. The forthcoming session of the Diet will be asked for funds to support the increased number. They will be given diplomatic status similar to other officials of the Foreign Office.

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The Japanese Table Tennis Association has invited—with all expenses paid both ways — the United States Table Tennis Association to send a team of five players to Japan to participate in an international tournament. The Japanese organization has also invited similar teams from Australia and New Zealand to participate in the tournament. All players will also be taken on a free sightseeing tour of Japan and Manchukuo.

*

Seigi Ochiai, who was a member of the Japanese Olympic Team at Los Angeles in 1932 as a champion hammer thrower, was killed in action in fighting between Japanese troops and guerrillas in North China, according to *Domei* report on Jan. 11. The battle occurred on Dec. 30 but no information regarding the place or circumstances was given in the report. Mr. Ochiai was a graduate of Meiji University and prior to enlistment had been in business in Nagoya.

*

The *Chengtu News Bulletin*, second newspaper in the English language to be started in West China, has begun regular publication at Chengtu, capital of Szechwan. The paper is fostered by the faculties and students of four leading Chinese universities and is edited by a volunteer staff of Chinese and foreigners. The opening announcement stated that the paper was being printed on native "soft-yellow" paper manufactured in west China. The *Hankow Herald*, English-language daily previously published in Hankow, is now issued in Chungking.

*

The semi-annual meeting of Community Church was held at the church parlors on Wednesday evening of this week. A special entertainment by the women members of the congregation was given. Plans were discussed for the annual financial campaign, which will be conducted on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, when volunteers will call on all members for renewal of their pledges for this year. The current budget calls for an expenditure of Ch.$27,400, which represents a considerable increase over last year due largely to the exchange situation and increased cost of administration and building maintenance.

*

Chief Sergeant Chaillou of the Police Department of the French Concession received his second medal last week for bravery—in destroying a large number of unexploded shells, bombs and hand-grenades. Sergeant Chaillou is an expert in the removal of the firing pins and trigger mechanisms from bombs and shells, thus making them harmless. He was awarded a silver medal with clasp by the Council, having previously received a bronze medal for similar service.

*

Another high Japanese military officer, Major-General Akito Nakamura, brigadier commander of the Imaimura Division, was killed in action on Dec. 24, at the town of Kunlunkwan, 33 miles northeast of Nanning, according to *United Press* message from Chungking on Jan. 14. General Nakamura was the third officer of his rank to be killed in the war, according to the report. His Division was rated as one of the finest Japanese Army units in China.

The Japanese military authorities at Kalgan held the inaugural meeting of the Tatung Coal Mining Company in that city on Jan. 9. Hsia Kung, vice - president of the puppet "Federal Mongolian Autonomous Government," was appointed chairman of the company, with Tatsunosuke Oba, assistant chief of the administration department, and Gempei Takeucho, assistant chief of the southern Chahar office, as directors of the concern. The Company was formed for the purpose of taking over and operating the important Chinese-owned Tatung coal mines which were seized by the Japanese army at the time of the occupation of Inner Mongolia.

*

Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U. S. Court for China is planning to make a trip to Chungking with Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and Major J. M. McHugh when they return to the Chinese war capital the latter part of this month. Ambassador Johnson, who has been in Peiping visiting Mrs. Johnson and their children, was scheduled to return to Shanghai on board the transport Henderson. The party probably will travel to Chungking by way of Indo-China and Kunming and from that city will fly to Chungking by C.N.A.C. plane. According to a dispatch from Hankow, Ambassador Johnson is planning to make a trip to Hankow prior to returning to Chungking. He will travel to Hankow with Admiral W. A. Glassford, Commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol. Ambassador Johnson was accompanied on his trip from Peiping to Shanghai by Major William Mayer, Military Attache, and Com. H. E. Overesch, Naval Attache.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

"Back to the Constitution!"

IN BLOOD AND INK — By Maury Maverick. New York. Modern Age Books, Inc. Price U.S. 75 cents.

The Hon. Maury Maverick was a "New Deal" congressman from Texas who was defeated for re-election by reactionary forces allegedly affiliated with "Texas" Jack Garner, vice-president who is reputedly politically antagonistic to President Roosevelt and almost everything that makes up the "New Deal" or progressive wing of the Democratic Party.

Maverick's support of the New Deal was largely responsible for his defeat for re-election, so he returned to his home town—San Antonio—ran for mayor and was elected, assertedly, due to the votes of the down-trodden, the radicals, jobless, Communists, Mexicans, and what-not in that Texas border town. But his election didn't end the battle, for there recently have been reports that reactionary enemies have tried to unseat Mayor Maverick by charging him with using public funds to influence voters. This phase of the battle will be fought out in the courts and will be heard about later.

In the meantime, Mayor Maverick has written an unusually interesting and useful book entitled *In Blood and Ink*, which, he says in the foreword, he had thought of labeling "The Grocery Man's Constitution."

Maverick's book deals with the American Constitution—which he insists "was intended to be and *is* the grocery man's constitution, the property owner's, the worker's, the taxi-truckmule driver's, the college youngster's the doctor's, the strap-hanger's, the clergyman's, the farmer's — and even the economic royalist's constitution."

To have the U.S. Constitution and its historical background presented in a manner as entrancing as a novel—in a book sold at the price of two dozen good American eggs or three gallons of John D's gasoline — is a novelty.

The title of the first and only real chapter is "From Runnymede to Roosevelt," and this chapter contains thirty-seven sub-titles. The second section of the book contains the essential documents—Magna Carta, (1215), U.S. Declaration of Independence (1776), Articles of Confederation (1781), Northwest Ordinance (1787), Confederate Constitution and the Constitution of the United States (1787).

Mr. Maverick starts out with a sentence which should arouse the interest of his fellow-countrymen and others in this disturbed world; "With liberty dead in one-half the world, and gasping everywhere else, it is time for Americans to spend a little while finding out just what our rights are —and to be willing to spend a little more time protecting them—conditions in Germany with its cruelty and persecution are shocking, but so are conditions in many other places—and we are far from perfection — It is especially important now to inquire into our Constitution, above all, our Bill of Rights."

Since there recently has been a revival of thought on the subject of a constitution in China, Mr. Maverick's book is of unusual and unexpected value here, as it is a popular exposition of the constitutional theme in terms that the average individual — baker, butcher, candlestick maker—can read and understand and apply to his own situation. It starts out with an explanation of the phrase "We the people," first words in the preamble of the U. S. Constitution, and ends with an appeal for the preservation of the Constitution in the face of war which is the "constitution of death."

In a page-and-a-half chapter on the law of the waters, he refers to the map-scene from the government documentary film "The River," showing the "Mississippi Valley Tree," the great river which flows across artificial boundaries "without asking permission from the Supreme Court, the Constitution, the American people, or of any of all the judges, sheriffs, and cops in the country." In the opinion of the author, that explains why we need "one supreme law of the land, a law for a continent, for the people and the earth and the waters — because it is all *our* country, one and indivisible.

After citing definitions from Aristotle to Benjamin Franklin and the *Century Dictionary* the author offers the following explanation: the aim of the constitution is the realization of the most desirable life, the life which is lived in accordance with virtue—virtue not of one kind only, but of all—and with a full equipment of bodily and external goods."

This leads to a full and interesting and often amusing description of the British and American constitutions. This section he heads "Lawyers Words in Clouds of Darkness." The British constitution is traced in understandable outline fashion from Magna Carta to the present-day "unwritten" document and on the following pages appears a similar outline of the American constitution on the basis of the British Constitution.

The clouds of the American colonial

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rebellion and the ending of the "merger" of American colonial and British constitutional thought and policy receive adequate and original treatment. The British had prohibited town meetings in the colonies but had forgotten to prohibit county meetings. This opened the way for the First Continental Congress in 1774 at Philadelphia. Colonial merchants, who stood to become richer and more powerful if independence won, became jittery when they thought the "radical Sam Adams—the "Bolshevik of the time"—was going too far. Then comes in natural order the Declaration of American Rights, and a significant chapter on the American "unwritten" constitution wherein Mr. Maverick makes the startling statement that "we didn't have a revolution in the new world in an ordinary sense. We had a territorial secession and resort to arms to preserve an existing constitution." The trouble in the colonies was that "we had a constitution and King George and Parliament were violating it." The really significant document was the "Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms" of July 6, 1775. This document was of fundamental importance, for it declared the opinion of the delegates assembled that the "divine author of our existence never intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in and an unbounded power over others." This led inevitably to the Declaration of Independence, signed August 2, 1776—a copy of the original draft with later alterations being reproduced in Chapter 2. Then follows the Constitution signed at Philadelphia.

Those who followed the Hon. Maury Maverick's course in Congress are not surprised at his treatment of the Bill of Rights (1791) and his answer to the question, "Does the Constitution protect freedom in America?" He quotes the first amendment to the Constitution:

> "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peacably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Mr. Maverick contends that the Bill of Rights does not protect the American citizen from infringement by states or their subdivisions, whereof he cites numerous examples, the freshest in our minds being "Boss" Hague, Mayor of Jersey City, whose oppressionist activities and violations of civil liberties "were so crude as to offend the most conservative people in the country." This brought a reaction and an action in a Federal District Court—affirmed by the U. S. Circuit Court of appeals—enjoining America's "fascist" mayor from further violations of the liberties of the people.

Mr. Maverick would remedy this situation by compelling all governors of states and mayors of cities to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the specific rights enumerated in the First Amendment as quoted above. The law already requires an oath on the part of all state officials to "support" the constitution, but in Mr. Maverick's opinion, supported by the evidence he cites, "it means nothing and little attention is paid to it." Mr. Maverick would have Congress enact a law "putting teeth in the Bill of Rights." He argues, "What good is liberty if you can't get it?—we want no bluecoats or brown-shirts or private thugs entering our meetings or homes, beating us up or treating us in an arbitrary manner."

He contends that economic liberty also is a basic issue and points out that if we are too poor to own a newspaper, radio station, movie studio or a theater and are too poor to finance political campaigns or to have access to the expensive molders of public opinion—then our system of majority rule becomes—almost meaningless."

He insists that people of various beliefs, victims of actual or imagined wrongs, must have the right to assemble and express themselves, to petition, print papers and pamphlets without interference. This, in his opinion "constitutes a minimum of ordinary justice."

Unfortunately space is not available for a further exposition of Mayor Maverick's views on the Supreme Court, the labor situation, "private collectivism," business, etc.

He concludes the final chapter of *Blood and Ink* in the following moving words:

> "Bugles cry in this night which is dead and murky—Do I hear the cadenced march of world death? Of armaments gutting our good earth? Of armies grimly, silently, plodding on to the man kill, and is civilization using the great engines of science for its death?—Well, let's get back to the constitution of the earth, for war is the constitution of death...."

B. J.

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In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of MABEL MAY REED, Deceased.	Cause No. 4453 Estate No. 2332 NOTICE OF HEARING Filed at Shanghai, China, Dec. 29, 1939. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Pursuant to an order herein made, notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the petition of William Albert Reed for probate of the instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Mabel May Reed, deceased, will be heard on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1940, at 10 in the forenoon, in the Court Room of the United States Court for China at Shanghai.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk,
United States Court for China.

In the United States Court for China

IN RE CHANGE OF NAME OF ALEX MASLENIKOFF,	Cause No. 4454 Special Proceedings No. 2333 NOTICE Filed at Shanghai, China, this 4th day of January, 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that ALEX MASLENIKOFF, an American Citizen residing in China, has filed his petition in this Court praying for authority to change his name to ALEX MASLENIKOFF BRYNER.

Any person interested may, on or before January 30th, 1940, offer and show to said Court why the said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk, U. S. Court for China.